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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril
BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE.
[402-2

No. 17,942. 號二十四百九千七萬一第 日六初月十年卯乙 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1915. 五拜禮 號二十月一十年四國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Nov. 12th.—Europe (*viâ* Siberia), per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.
Nov. 13th.—Europe (*viâ* Siberia), per s.s. TAISHUN.
Nov. 15th.—Europe (*viâ* Negapatam), per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.

TO DEPART.

Nov. 13th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.
Nov. 13th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.
Nov. 15th.—Shanghai, North China and Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. HAWAII MARU.
Nov. 16th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. LIANGCHOW.
Nov. 18th.—Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HIRANO MARU.
Nov. 19th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NELLORE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 [724

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TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " ... " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " ... " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.... " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ... " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " ... " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " ... " 10 "
2.15 " to 5.00 " ... " 15 "
5.00 " to 8.10 " ... " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " ... " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " ... " 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " ... " 10 "
6.00 " to 7.00 " ... " 15 "
7.00 " to 8.10 " ... " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. [1032

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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 "	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	24 "	34 "

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Lifting Power		7,000 tons.		12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	"	460 feet.	"	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	"	58 "	"	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	"	22 "	"	26 "

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.		
				Sakaki	Kobe
$ 40 { $ 30 / ¥ 28	Shanghai (S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Forenoon	Tues.	Sat. Mon.
	Tsingtao "	Ar.	"	—	"
	Dairen "	Ar.	"	Wed.	Tues.
¥ 14.95	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	1.30 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Mukden "	Ar.	11.55 "	—	"
¥ 11.60	"	Lv.	11.55 "	—	"
	Changchun "	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	—	Friday
$ 8.40	(Russian Train)	Lv.	*8.00 "	—	"
	Harbin "	Ar.	*2.00 p.m.	—	"

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.		
				Sakaki	Kobe
$ 40 { $ 30 / ¥ 28	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.15 a.m.	—	Thursday
	Changchun "	Ar.	4.30 p.m.	—	"
¥ 11.60	"	Lv.	5.40 "	—	Friday
	Mukden "	Ar.	0.45 a.m.	—	"
¥ 14.95	"	Lv.	1.05 "	—	"
	Dairen "	Ar.	4.00 "	Fri. Sat.	Wed. —
	(S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Noon.	Mon.	Fri.
$ 40 { $ 30 / ¥ 28	Tsingtao "	Ar.	Forenoon	Sakaki	Kobe
	Shanghai "	Ar.			

*Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
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MINING DEPARTMENT.
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Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [845

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P. O. PEUSTER,
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HONGKONG. 979

FOR SALE.
XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
with Local Views and Chinese Pictures.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1915. [1043

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Company.

Saturday, 13th Nov.:—
3.15 p.m.—Fifth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 22nd Nov.:—
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.:—
Noon—Guedes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the Creditors.

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Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1032

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [516

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR

LETTER FROM SERGEANT T. S. D. WADE.

The following letter has been received from Sergeant T. S. D. Wade, dated "In France, October 3rd":—

Since doing our share in the great attack and victory, we have done a long trek northwards and are now within easy reach of quite another part of the front.

We are billetted at present in stables and not owning a greatcoat just now, having lost all in the "big push," nearly shivered to death last night. We are expecting fresh kit and equipment every day to replace stuff lost or thrown away during action. Just before going into action I had all my hair cropped off like everybody else, and as it is the very first time I've ever had it off so, felt it somewhat. I also left my Gillette in my pack, so am now doing with something that scrapes like a saw.

I expect directly we get equipped we shall go into the firing line again. Our battalion came off much better than expected, a number of late arrivals turning up. Our Company lost seventy in casualties and the Battalion about 300.

Our Colonel, who had lost his son a month or so ago, was killed the other day almost simultaneously with Major Dent, whose last words were, "Now, my lads, I want you to follow me and take that trench ahead." He mounted over the parapet and led the charge for ten yards or so when he fell and died very shortly after. Sergeant Reuter of the Shanghai Police was nearest him at the time and took away some of his belongings to send to his people. 2nd-Lieut. Cornaby was also wounded, also Sergeant Reuter, C. M. S. Bradish, Corp. Pickburn and myself. I hear Pickburn was wounded by an entrenching tool.

These German snipers gave us any amount of trouble and casualties, being very skilfully concealed. When in the danger zone and with dawn approaching they close up and give themselves up, throwing up their arms and calling out "Kamerad! Kamerad!" I saw several cases of this personally.

Our Capt. Charteris having been killed, Capt. Douglas has now taken command of our Company. A new Major from the Northumberland Fusiliers has taken charge of our regiment.

DARING DARDANELLES EXPLOIT.

NAVAL OFFICER BLOWS UP A RAILWAY.

A brilliant single-handed exploit at the Dardanelles by Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes, a British submarine officer, is reported by the Admiralty, along with the announcement of the award of the D.S.O. to Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes.

Having volunteered to make an attempt on the railway, the Lieutenant proceeded slowly towards the shore, dropped into the water, and pushed the craft carrying the charge, his accoutrements, and clothes, to a spot some sixty yards on the port bow of the boat.

After a stiff climb he reached the railway line. He then proceeded very slowly with the charge towards the viaduct.

Having advanced some five or six hundred yards, voices were heard ahead, and shortly afterwards three men were observed sitting by the side of the line talking quite loudly. After watching them for some time he decided to leave the charge, which was very heavy and cumbersome, and go forward, making a wide detour inland to inspect the viaduct.

A stationary engine could be heard on or just beyond the viaduct, and men were moving about incessantly. The Lieutenant decided that it was impossible to destroy the viaduct, so he returned to the demolition charge and looked for a convenient spot to blow up the line.

He found a low brickwork support over a small hollow, and placed it underneath. Unfortunately it was not more than 150 yards from the three men sitting by the line, but there was no other spot where so much damage could be done. He muffled the fuse pistol as tightly as possible with a piece of rag, but the noise was very loud on such a still night, and the men heard it and instantly stood up. They then came running down the line, so a hasty retreat was made. After running a short distance he turned and fired two shots to try and check the pursuit, but these proved ineffectual.

Soon after two or three ineffectual shots were fired from behind. In view of the fact that speed was necessary, Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes followed the railway line to the eastward for about a mile till he came close to the shore. He plunged into the water about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the small bay in which the boat was lying. The charge exploded as he entered the water.

After swimming for four or five hundred yards straight out to sea he blew a long blast on his whistle, but the boat, being in a small bay behind the cliffs, did not hear it. Day was breaking very rapidly, so after swimming back to the shore and resting a short time on the rocks, he commenced swimming towards the bay in which the boat was lying.

He was finally picked up in an extremely exhausted condition after he had swam the best part of a mile in his clothes.

The Welsh Regiment during the great offensive found two German women in a German dugout. The dugout was fitted up with mirrors and plenty of luxuries.

A new attraction at the recruiting meeting at Trafalgar Square recently was a band of girl pipers and drummers. They wore Highland bonnets, black velvet tunics, and tartan skirts, and as they marched around the square drew a large following.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

SHARP RISE IN THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

FEAR THAT EMPLOYERS WILL EXPLOIT THE PRESENT SITUATION.

At the annual conference of the British Association a discussion on means for promoting industrial harmony was opened by Professor Kirkaldy, who spoke gravely of the danger which threatens the nation from friction between employers and workmen. The problem, he said, was to discover some method of computing the share of the profits which was due to each participator in the work of production. It was difficult, but not impossible of solution. The whole industrial army should be graded so that the value to the community of the master and organiser was as accurately known as the value of the artisan and the humblest labourer. Professor Kirkaldy suggested that a representative committee might be appointed to consider this question.

Sir Charles Macara's address was largely a criticism of the Government, particularly of its neglect to use the Industrial Council, and its failure to prevent the rise in the prices of commodities which, in his opinion, was the main cause of the present industrial unrest. The interference of politicians in industrial disputes often led to inconclusive settlement. Disputes frequently arose from an exaggerated estimate of the return on capital, and schemes for ascertaining profits should be promoted.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., who appeared as a representative of the Trade Unions Congress, said he was prepared to agree to the submission of disputes to the Industrial Council, or, better still, to a smaller committee or committees appointed by it. The three gentlemen who constituted the Committee on Production were all drawn from a class to which the speaker did not belong, and he did not think it was possible for them to give a fair and judicial decision, because they were not in a position to consult with the delegates of organised labour. After condemning compulsory arbitration, Mr. Thorne advocated the idea of compelling masters and men to meet and discuss disputes before proceeding to the strike or lockout. He said he should like to see more conciliation boards set up. At the bottom of much of the industrial unrest of the moment was the sharp rise in the price of commodities, in many cases without any justification. He took as an example the rise in the price of coal and he said that if the Government had done with the collieries what they had done with the railways there would have been no trouble in the coalfields. On the general question of promoting harmony Mr. Thorne was not optimistic. He could not see how, under the present system of production, we could harmonise the opposing forces of employers and employed; but there might be brought about a diminution of friction. There must be a great fight on the question of distribution. The workers were thoroughly convinced that at present they were not getting what they were entitled to.

Sir Hugh Bell, taking up the question from the employers' side, gave some figures about the steel-making industry in which he is engaged. These figures showed that from 70 to 75 per cent. of the cost of steel was labour, and that an advance of 10 per cent. on wages would wipe out the whole of the present profit. The position, however, said Sir Hugh, was not as hopeless as that fact might be thought to imply. Improvements in methods of production would produce more profit on a smaller labour bill, and wages might be increased by giving to the workman his share of the increased profit. Unfortunately the introduction of a labour-saving device often meant a temporary disadvantage to the workers, and on that account it was resented, though its ultimate effects were beneficial to them. Sir Hugh argued that the interests of employer and employed were identical, and commended what had been called "compulsory conciliation" as a means of helping both sides in a dispute to see where their true interests lay.

Mr. Albert Evans, general secretary of the National Union of Papermakers, said that at the bottom of the prevalent unrest among the workers was the suspicion that when the war ended the employing class would take advantage of the chaos in nearly every industry to filch from the workers advantages they had fought for years. They were anxious, in particular, about the employment of women to do men's work for less money than the men had received.

Professor Schuster, the president of the Association, spoke a few words at the close of the morning session. He said it was wise to recognise that conflict of interests existed. It was no use to minimise differences. To say that all were working for the same end was merely to evade difficulties, not to overcome them.

Many other speeches were made on the subject of the debate, but no resolution was submitted to the section.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPETITE.

QUANTITY NOT QUALITY.

Mr. Sam Blythe, in the course of a most entertaining article on the President of China in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* gives us the following glimpse of Yuan:—

"The President of China is a teetotaler. He has not taken a drink for ten years. He is a great eater. His appetite is the admiration of his friends, which stamps him as a wonder in his line, for Chinese of the higher classes are heavy eaters. It is said of the President that he has the worst cook in Peking; but that makes no difference to him. Yuan eats anything and everything in large quantities, and the quality of the cooking does not annoy him. What he wants is quantity."

A TIME TO SPEAK OUT.

THE DUTY OF THE RESPONSIBLE PRESS.

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. Austin Harrison, the well-known author and journalist, says:—

"It must now be clear to every man that Britain is to-day faced with the grave danger that those students and observers (called pessimists) of foreign affairs and the war have long foreseen and, so far as our un-English and stupid censorship permitted, gave warning of again and again.

"We lost Turkey, just as we lost Bulgaria and the active co-operation of Greece, through our refusal to face facts, to understand the stupendous gravity of the war due to our Governmental blindness of the meaning of war or power. First we counted on the Russian numbers; then we counted on benevolent Allies; then we counted on money, while ourselves steadily keeping the people misinformed about the war, and refusing to adopt the only safe way to fight this war, *i.e.*, conscription and the militarization of the human and economic energies of this Empire in the service of national and Imperial defence. Our "optimists" are the people who before the war told us Germany was our friend. Just as before the war they did not understand Germany, so ever since they have underrated the German power and the significance of the war; failed to realize that we are confronted by the most powerful military and economic combination ever known in history, and that only by superior strength—greater forces and better organization—can we hope to defeat it.

"Now a new area of war has opened, an area of open warfare where decisions may be expected. It may be described as the Pan-German realization—to link, that is, Hamburg with Constantinople and Baghdad. In a word, the issue of the new war is the East. The Germans hope to strike at us, as Napoleon did, in our vulnerable spot. Diplomatically, they have already secured the strategic advantages owing to our sloth and negligence to send ships through the Dardanelles at the beginning of the war, and so secure the freedom of the Straits, and the neutrality, willing or unwilling, of Young Turkey. No verbiage can excuse this remissness on our part. Turkey was from the first the key to Bulgaria whom we supinely allowed to be fleeced at the Treaty of Bukarest. We knew Ferdinand's dream was to win back the soil taken from him, and yet we did nothing. We behaved like amateurs. It is false to say—it is evidently to be the Governmental excuse—that we were tied by our Allies. We alone had a free Navy, and so the power. Like idiots, we offended Turkey by seizing her ships and allowing the *Goeben* to get in first. We just neglected to use the vital point of vantage open to us in the war.

"I am not surprised at our negligence. Ever since the war broke out, as a long former resident in Germany, I have tried to make my countrymen understand the stupendous power of Germany, and warned them that unless we adopt National Service we cannot expect to smash the Germans. We preferred to addle ourselves about the vices of militarism. We lost Turkey because the Germans showed the greatest power in Constantinople; we lost Bulgaria for the same reason. On the Continent and in America men say but one thing: 'Can England be serious if she sticks to half-measures?' We have the answer in the Balkans.

"To-day the need is of stern coolness. There is only one thing to do. To be serious at last, to rise to the heights of our true greatness. To have a Committee of Public Safety of not more than seven men, chosen not for political, but for military and administrative qualities; and to introduce conscription at once.

"We cannot afford any longer to run on our chances with half-measures. The new menace is a very real one, and, we may be sure, will be conducted with great force and swiftness; and, as like as not, we shall soon find ourselves engaged in yet another area of war—Egypt and the lines to the East. Even the trade union leaders must to-day begin to wonder how voluntaryism is to meet the requirements. It won't, and cannot.

"To urge silence in the 14th month of the war, to ask us to twiddle our thumbs while the 22 gentlemen on pooled salaries in the Cabinet 'Wait and see,' weigh and balance, and affect complacent 'surprise' at losing one advantage after the other is insanity; the only patriotic thing a man who is not actually fighting can do is to fight here for real Government, for National Service, organization, and direction, and press on till the people obtain it. Our Government have fooled the people and fooled themselves. We are paying £5,000,000 a day for their failures. No nation can afford the luxury indefinitely.

"Only the Press can save us. It is now the duty of the responsible Press to take the censorship into its own hands, and explain the situation and its requirements without stint or fear. The spirit of Britain is right enough. It will respond. But it cannot until the Press assumes responsibility and sounds the bugle-call, 'The Empire in danger—conscription'; and places in power a few real men who will raise the necessary armies, show Europe that we are in earnest, and so surely but eventually lead Britain to victory."

VIVID DESCRIPTIVE JOURNALESE.

The following example of how to write "Society" news is taken from the *Rushville News* (Ind.):—

"The bride and groom presented a regal spectacle, never equalled since the proud Cleopatra sailed down the perfumed lotus-bearing Nile in her gilded pageant to meet Mark Antony while all the world stood agape at the unheard of triumph. To describe the bride's costume beggars the English language and imagination falls faint and feeble before the Herculean task. She was gorgeously arrayed in a calico house dress, and a pair of lace curtains floated like a dream about her figure."

THE CHAMPAGNE BATTLE.

VISIT TO THE CAPTURED TRENCHES.

A SOLDIER'S DESCRIPTION.

A former correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, now a soldier in the French Army, gives the following description of the Champagne battlefield as seen while recovering the body of a comrade, an artilleryman, who, although not supposed to participate, joined in the infantry assault and had been killed far inside the German lines. After a long search his body had been discovered and a party went out to bring it in for burial. The writer says:—

I went along to help. We traversed a village whereof only ruins remain. We then reached a little wood on a low hill which dominates the plain on every side and where begin deep communicating trenches leading to the French lines. But, for the first time for many months, one could dispense with walking between winding earthern walls. We went straight across the plain, which is very wide here, sloping gently away, then rising slowly towards the horizon, where about four miles distant on the wooded crest we could see smoke from bursting shells.

At this time of the year the view would be dull and monotonous except for whitish lines which cris-cross everywhere like a great net. The soil is chalky and parapets and trenches comprise this complicated network. One stands astonished before such a huge intricacy of defences. Later I was able to verify that one cannot walk 500 yards along this plain without crossing a trench, while in many places, especially near the first line, the system is developed in much greater detail.

THE FIRST GERMAN TRENCHES.

We reached the French first line trenches, picked our way through the remains of the barbed-wire entanglements, and 50 yards beyond came the German barbed wire. Already we saw the effects of the terrible bombardment to which the enemy had been subjected. Here and there the soil was burst open by shells. Among some twisted wires was the body of an Algerian rifleman; near him more bodies of Algerians. Then we came up to the first German trench, and for the first time the war presented itself to me in a sort of vivid unreality, the impression of which is unforgettable.

We went on along the trench. The effect of the bombardment in some places was terrible. Two enormous 270mm. (11in.) shells lay side by side in a great hole torn by another shell which had caused the whole side of the trench to cave in. Many had burst close outside the trench; no one could go more than thirty yards without seeing that the trench itself had been shattered by an explosion. Every ten yards at most there were corpses, sometimes several twisted together. I was surprised to see some with their arms raised, unsupported. One was leaning against the trench in the act of taking aim, but without a rifle. The arms and fingers were held correctly but sticking stiffly into the air. I myself should have thought the arms would have fallen by their own weight after death.

Presently we neared the second-line trenches and passed the bodies of Zouaves and Algerians, whom machine-guns had mown down. One had half his head taken off by a shell.

The German second-line trenches are inferior to their first-line trenches, which are wide and deep-walled with planks, and fitted with very deep subterranean shelters. We saw several abandoned machine-guns. We were now about half a mile inside the German lines. I noticed that I could not take a step without treading upon shell splinters. It was a regular hail of shell which had fallen there.

WOUNDED AND KILLED.

Our comrade's body was in a corner of the trench. At the border of the wood, the capture of which had cost us dearly, the Germans had concealed machine-guns. The edge of the wood and the wood itself were thickly strewn with German dead. We put our dead comrade on a stretcher in order to carry him back. He had a bullet in one of his legs.

For the first time for a long while we had before us the battlefield, and it was really possible to see something. Yonder on our left several batteries were firing rapidly. Flames shot from the mouths of the cannon in quick succession. A mass of cavalry trotted past, jumping the trenches as best they could, and took up their positions behind a pine grove, where some infantry were already gathered. Some German shells sought to reach a battery half a mile away, without success. There was an astonishing disproportion between the number of shells fired and received. I believe I am right in estimating that we fired ten shells to the enemy's two.

ENTHUSIASM OF INFANTRY.

The advance at this point was about 5½ miles in a straight line. We met a wounded man, who said, "The infantry is mad with enthusiasm. At last we are going ahead. Here at last is regular campaigning—true warfare; and with our formidable artillery supporting us so well we are surely going to continue." He told me of the first assault. "The men started quietly, confident and calm. It required no low order of courage to face the raging of the machine guns and rifles. It seemed hardly five minutes before we reached the second line, having struck down or made prisoner every one who opposed."

My attention was now attracted by a group of comrades who were motioning to me to come. "Do you speak German?" "Very little, only a few words." It was a wounded German whom they had just found in a trench. His left leg was fractured. He had lain there two days with nothing to eat. He was a married man and father of two children. He seemed intelligent; and we offered him something to drink and bandaged his leg with splints.

Just then we saw a prisoner passing, guarded by some Zouaves. We requisitioned the prisoner to carry the wounded German. This he was unable to do, as he had not eaten for three days, for, it seems, our bombardment had completely interrupted the German supply service. We accordingly resumed our way through the twilight with our comrade's body, taking now the main-communication trench in order to avoid the shell holes and the barbed wire across the trenches.

A MUSEUM AT THE SUPREME COURT.

SOME HISTORIC QUILL PENS AND MEMENTOES OF CRIME.

Our local museum has a rival, which, so far as quill-pens go at least, rises vastly superior to any of the collections which occupy cases at the City Hall. This other museum is not housed in an imposing building: it is contained in a large glass-case which occupies a corner in the office of Mr. Silva, clerk to the Puisne Judge, but it bristles with curios of crime—and quills which have figured in local history. Mr. Silva's father was an old Government servant, and his chief hobby seems to have been the collection of quill-pens used for signatures representing milestones in the Colony's history. Thus it is that the museum contains the quill-pen "used by H.E. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Governor of Hongkong, in signing his oath of office, 9th September, 1859." Then there are the quill-pens used by H.E. Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, "in signing his oath of office as Governor of Hongkong," March 12th, 1866; and the pens used under similar historic circumstances by Mr. William Thomas Mercer (Administrator), July 12th, 1862; Mr. Francis Fleming (Administrator), February 19th, 1890; Major-General Digby Barker, (Administrator), May 7th, 1891; Major-General Wase Whitfield (Administrator), April 13th, 1870; H.E. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy (Governor), April 16th, 1872; and the quill used for the first signature in the Colony of H.E. Sir John Pope Hennessy, made on April 23rd, 1877; and also of the following—Mr. John Gardiner Austin, (Administrator) on October 15th, 1874; H.E. Sir William Robinson, (Governor) on December 10th, 1891; Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien, (Administrator), on November 1st, 1893; H.E. Sir Henry Arthur Blake, (Governor), November 24th, 1895; Major-General Wilsone Black (Administrator), February 1st, 1898; Mr. W. H. Marsh, (Administrator), May 31st, 1879; Mr. M. S. Tonnochy (Administrator), September 12th, 1881; H.E. Sir George Ferguson Bowen (Governor), March 30th, 1883; Major-General W. Gordon Cameron (Administrator), June 24th, 1885; H.E. Sir George William Des Vœux (Governor), October 6th, 1887; and Mr. Frederick Stewart, (Administrator), March 7th 1888.

These quills are all in the legal *sanctum* referred to, and the ink used with them has also been preserved.

MYSTERIOUS MR. YE

Everyone who has inspected the compact little museum must have came away filled with curiosity as to the identity of "Ye"—that is his only legible title—whose photograph finds a prominent place in the case. He is a fat and jovial-looking Celestial, whose face seems to indicate such honesty of purpose that he does not appear capable of having done harm to a fly. Underneath the photograph are the words.—"Ye, who left Canton, disguised, in a chair. On the hillside he was stopped by English soldiers, and detained on suspicion, because he had eleven fingers. This photograph was taken on board a British man of war, Ye being seated by the side of a cannon."

And that is all Mr. Silva knows about the rotund Mr. Ye, with the eleven fingers. There is no date to assist one to unravel the mystery, but the collector intends to prosecute searching inquiries—for this pleasant-looking old gentleman, with the generous supply of fingers, may have a thrilling history.

POISONED BREAD.

Another interesting exhibit is a slice of the poisoned bread with which an attempt was made to poison the British garrison, and other Europeans here, in January, 1857, by some fifty Chinese bakers. Attached to the bread is a newspaper cutting dealing with one of the poison prosecutions. This reads:—

"Dr. Dempster, Colonial Surgeon, sworn, said.—I had bread for my family from the shop of prisoner (E. Sing). About ten minutes past eight, on the morning of the 15th inst., soon after eating some of the bread, my wife told me she felt giddy and sick within the stomach. She was afterwards very sick. Ten minutes afterwards, as I was leaving. . . I was taken sick myself. For about three minutes I vomited very violently; I thought my stomach was coming up. I have never experienced anything like it. I sent some of the bread of which I had eaten to Dr. Harland, next day."

Dr. Harland, according to the report on the faded newspaper cutting, said he found that the bread contained a good deal of arsenic; five to six grains in every ounce of bread.

There are numerous other curios; severed queues, innocent-looking pen-nibs which have written death sentences, opium pipes without a history, and last, but by no means least, there is a freak of nature—a little potted dog, in a glass jar, with two heads, eight legs, and two tails. There are many blank spaces in this museum, but Mr. Silva, now that he has been granted permission to carry a hobby into the grim environment of a Court of Law, intends to add quite a lot of curios to his collection—including some more quills. Mr. Ye's ancestry will also be inquired into.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, November 9th.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

Apparently the movement to revert to a Monarchical system of government in China has met with firm support on all sides. In a telegram jointly signed by Leung Shih I and the various Ministers, the Canton authorities are requested to change the wording and style of orders of the documents they have been in the habit of submitting to the Central Government. Where formerly "Great President" was used, it will be "His Majesty the Emperor"; "In accordance with mandate received" will now appear as "In obeyance to high decree"; and "signed by so and so" will in future be altered to "so and so respectfully memorializes." Instructions have been issued to all the government departments to act accordingly.

IMPORTANT REBELS ARRESTED.

A few days ago, two notorious rebel-chiefs, who were entrusted by the revolutionary party with the establishment of a seditious organ in the Delta and the incitement of the soldiers who are stationed in this part of the country to mutiny, were arrested by Commander Li, of the Kongmoon "Land Army" Brigade. A number of seditious documents and badges was also seized, and the prisoners have been escorted to Canton to be tried by court-martial.

It is very gratifying to see that the authorities have the situation so well in hand, and there is every hope that it will not be long before one sees the province of Kwangtung entirely rid of revolutionary elements, which at present seem to be scattered all over the country.

SUGGESTED RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. Tang Wah Hee, a well-known elder-man in Canton, is now contemplating the raising of capital to float an enterprise for the extension of the Samshui Railway from its present terminus (Hohow) to Nanning, the seat of government in the neighbouring province of Kwangsi.

This project, if carried out, will mean a lot to the Cantonese people. In the first place, of course, traffic will be greatly facilitated; and, secondly, the transportation of general merchandise will be greatly facilitated and encouraged, as at present it is greatly hindered by the prevalence of piracy throughout the country. The cost of necessaries will, as a consequence, be reduced, and, at the same time, as the transport of freight will be increased, the Government's revenue will be considerably augmented by enhanced duty and likin receipts.

A petition strongly recommending this project has been submitted to the Governor and the General, and it is reported that Mr. Choi Nai Wong, the special Opium Commissioner, has been chosen Director-General of the syndicate.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

A DUAL OFFENCE.

A coolie who stole some medicine and followed this up by assaulting a lukong was fined $7 and $10 respectively.

TOBACCO AND HUNGER.

The excuse given by a Chinese of the "leisure" class when charged with snatching two packets of cigarettes from a stall, was that he was hungry, and had been so for several days. Mr. Hazeland sentenced him to four hours' stocks.

MESSRS. HOLT TO ENTER PASSENGER TRADE?

TALK OF A PACIFIC RUN.

The *China Press*, Shanghai, recently contained the following from its Manila correspondent:—

"That Messrs. Alfred Holt & Company, of Liverpool, owners and operators of the famous Blue Funnel line, are to enter the passenger trade on the Pacific, is the latest report in shipping circles.

According to this news, which comes from a very reliable source, Messrs. Holt & Company are negotiating for the purchase of the *Carnarvonshire* and the *Merionethshire* from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for the trans-Pacific passenger trade. Both these steamers are new and have excellent passenger accommodation.

The *Carnarvonshire*, which was built by Clark & Company, at Belfast, in 1914, has a gross tonnage of 9,406, wireless equipment, submarine signals, and is a triple screw steamer of 16 knots. The *Merionethshire*, which is somewhat smaller, was built at Glasgow by J. Brown & Company in 1913, has a gross tonnage of 4,308, is fitted out with wireless and is a twin screw steamer of 15 knots.

Messrs. Smith, Bell & Company, the local agents of the Blue Funnel line, when seen, said that they had no information in regard to the contemplated purchase.

It may be interesting to note that the Blue Funnel line has just closed a contract to carry from the Pacific Coast to Japan 9,000 tons of cotton at $8.50 a ton.

U.S.A. SEAMEN'S ACT.

THE LANGUAGE TEST.

Section 13 of the Seamen's Act of March 4th, 1915, provides, in part, as follows:—

"No vessel shall be permitted to depart from any port of the United States unless she has on board a crew not less than 75 per centum of which, in each department thereof, are able to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel."

The Department of Commerce at Washington, in a circular dated September 18th, 1915, explains somewhat in detail the meaning of the section referred to, and the substance of this explanatory circular is issued to the shipping interests in Hongkong for their information and guidance.

The words "able to understand any orders given by the officers of such vessel" are construed to mean the necessary orders that may be given to members of the crew in each department in the course of the performance of their duties. No specific language is required, but only that whatever language is used it shall be understood as the law requires.

The Department of Commerce also construes the section as meaning only such orders as may normally be given to members of the crew in each department of the vessel in the course of the usual performance of their regular duties. Among these duties, however, should be included lifeboat-work or emergency work for such members of the crew as may be called upon to perform these classes of work. The Department would not consider it a proper construction of the section to require, for example, that a waiter should understand orders normal to the engine-room force, or that a stoker should be required to understand orders relating solely to the work of a deckhand or seaman. In the cases, however, of a waiter, a stoker, a seaman, or other employee on the vessel who was assigned to do emergency or lifeboat-work, it would be a proper construction of the section to require him to understand orders for such emergency or lifeboat service.

This law takes effect as to vessels of the United States on November 4th, 1915, and as to all foreign vessels on March 4th, 1916.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON
(American Consul-General).

Hongkong, November 11th, 1915.

READY FOR THE KAISER AT ANY TIME.

COUNT OKUMA ON HOISTING THE ENEMY WITH HIS OWN PETARD.

At a meeting held recently at Tokyo, under the auspices of the Japan Civilisation Association, Count Okuma said:—

"I have devoted the greater part of my life to the advancement of civilisation, and am determined to dedicate my remaining years to the same cause. . . . The wonderful strength of Germany in her struggles with most of the world Powers I do not attribute to her physical superiority, but, indeed, to her *Kultur*. The German Emperor has regarded Japan with hostility, and, referring to us as "the devils of the Far East," declared that he would lead the whole of Europe in conquering us. If the German Emperor should wish to fight us, we are ready at any moment. We have imported from Europe ammunition and implements of war, and with the help of these foreign imports we have succeeded in reducing the stronghold of the self-styled representative of Europe. Is this not hoisting the enemy with his own petard?"

In concluding, Count Okuma dwelt on the importance of acquiring foreign knowledge, and expressed surprise at the folly of those who advocate Japan adopting the Constitution of England or Belgium.

SINO-AMERICAN SCHEMES.

TO BE DISCUSSED AT SHANGHAI.

The members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce (Chinese) are preparing to hold a meeting this month to which representatives from the chambers throughout the country are to be invited. Two important questions are to be discussed. One is the establishment of the proposed Sino-American Bank which is projected by American and Chinese capitalists, and the other the building of the Chinese Cotton Association Mills at Shanghai decided on last year. Leading Chinese have come to a decision on the bank question. The capital will be $10,000,000 (Mex.), which will be subscribed jointly by Chinese and Americans. The various members of the State Council in the metropolitan city have promised to subscribe $3,000,000 and the balance of $2,000,000 ought to be—says *The Far East*—by the merchants through the Chambers of Commerce. The promoters will promptly open business as soon as the matter has met approval at the forthcoming meeting. Another question is to institute a Sino-American Industrial Exhibition in a central district of China. Both the Peking Government and American merchants have agreed to render assistance in development of the native industries. The delegates during the meeting will be asked to select the site of the exhibition, and to consider the necessary expenses and regulations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Private G. T. May joined the Corps on 9th inst., allotted Corps No. 1933 and posted to Signalling Section.

LEAVE.

2.—Sapper S. C. P. Amery is granted leave of absence from 10th November, 1915, to 10th December, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day, *nil*.

FIELD DAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

4.—Parade on Cricket Ground at 9 a.m.
Dress. Helmets, Khaki shirts (no jackets), shorts, puttees, Rifles, belts, sidearms, two pouches, haversacks and waterbottles (filled).
Kowloon residents will parade at the Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 9.15 a.m. The Engineer Company will not attend.
The Corps will march to the vicinity of Kowloon City and back, dismissing by 2 p.m.
The Field Day ordered for 28th inst. is cancelled.

DETAIL.

5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 17th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Next for duty: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 17th inst.—H.K.V.R.

NEXT FOR DUTY.

Nov. 17th.—Scouts Company.
" 18th.—Scouts Company.
" 19th.—Centre Section M. G. Co.
" 20th.—No. 1 Section Arty Batty.
" 21st.—Left Section M. G. Co.
" 22nd.—Civil Service Company.
" 23rd.—No. 2 Section Arty. Batty.

OFFICER ON DUTY.

Nov. 17th.—Lieut. Murphy.
" 18th.—Capt. Hutchison.
" 19th.—Capt. Wood.
" 20th.—Capt. Wolfe.
" 21st.—Lieut. Rees.
" 22nd.—Capt. Churchill.
" 23rd.—Lieut. Danby.
Orderly Sergeant from 17th to 24th instant—Sergeant J. H. Ramsay.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP AND GUN CLUB HILL DETACHMENT.

As in Corps Order No. 83.

MUSKETRY.

As in Corps Order No. 83.
The following are detailed for telephone duty at Kowloon City Range on Sunday, the 14th instant, and will parade with "B" Co. on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m.
Dress: Uniform, topees, haversacks and waterbottles, no rifles; semaphore flags will be carried; food will be carried in haversacks and waterbottles filled:—Ptes. A. J. Carter, L. A. Cossart, W. Hill and H. F. Goldsmith.

POSTING.

Sergt A. Leach having rejoined is attached Corps No. 554 and posted to Co. "B" Section 2.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY—PART I.

The following are warned to fire, leaving Blake Pier at the hour mentioned:—
Sunday, November 14th, 9 a.m.:—
No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Company.
No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Company.
Sunday, November 21st, 9 a.m.:—
No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
No. 4 Platoon, No. 1 Company.
Sunday, November 21st, 1 p.m.:—
No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
No. 3 Platoon, No. 3 Company.
The three highest scores in each of the Platoons firing on November 10th were as follows:—
No. 2 Company, No. 2 Platoon:—
1.—P. Roza 75
2.—C. J. Sequeira and J. M. Britto 65
3.—R. M. Castro 63
No. 2 Company, No. 3 Platoon:—
1.—A. D. Barretto 67
2.—A. M. Silva 65
3.—J. C. Barretto 62
No. 2 Company, No. 4 Platoon:—
1.—E. M. Castro 62
2.—C. A. Remedios 58
3.—J. C. Remedios 54
No. 3 Company, No. 4 Platoon:—
1.—Yung Hin Pan 56
2.—Tsang Chak U 50
3.—Chan Hing Kee and Lo Pak Wai 45

PARADES, ETC., 5.30 P.M. CENTRAL STATION.
Friday, November 12th—Recruits of all Companies.
Monday, November 15th—Whole of No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, November 16th—Recruits of all Companies.
Wednesday, November 17th—Whole of No. 3 Company.
Thursday, November 18th—Whole of No. 1 Company.
Friday, November 19th—Recruits of all Companies.

PATROLMEN.

Patrolmen to whom same has been issued will wear blue uniform and caps (without white covers).

F. C. ENEIS,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

NUNS IN THE TRENCHES.

A convent in one of the Belgian towns near the firing line, said the Ven. T. T. Churton, Archdeacon of Hastings, was threatened with an invasion of the Germans, and the Rev. Mother, knowing what had already happened in similar cases, did not know how to put her nuns and pupils in safety.

At last one of the nuns said to her, "Why not send us all into the British trenches? We shall be safe there." This was done.

When the Rev. Mother was asked if she was not afraid of what might happen to her flock she only answered, "But the men were English."

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

LA MINERVA CIGARS

MADE IN MANILA
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

REINA VICTORIA	100	$6.50
" "	50	$3.50
Estrellas	50	$3.75
Perfectos, Tin foil	25	$2.50
" Rings only	25	$2.25
Princessas	50	$2.00
High Life in the East	50	$2.50
Imperiales	25	$3.75
Londres	100	$3.00
Cortado de la Reina	100	$3.00

GERMAN CIGARS FROM MANILA.

For information of Trades the following list of British and German Cigar Factories was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the Straits Settlements:—

BRITISH—"LA MINERVA," "LA GIRALDA."

German or German Controlled—"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE," "ALHAMBRA," "LA FLOR DE INTAL," "HELIOS," "YEBANA," "LA PRUEBA."

[22

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

HORACE GOLDIN,

CHANGE OF VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!!

NOVEMBER 12TH AND 13TH,

SUPPORTED BY HIS ENTIRE LONDON COMPANY OF 36 ARTISTES AND FULL ORCHESTRA IN ALL HIS LATEST 20TH CENTURY

ILLUSIONS

CREATED BY HIMSELF, CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT MOORISH PHANTASTICAL ILLUSIONAL PLAY,

"THE TIGER GOD."

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.
PRICES ... ... $3, $2 AND $1.

SPECIAL ONLY MATINEE!
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), NOVEMBER 13TH, COMMENCING AT 4 P.M.
Children Half-Price to all Parts.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1135

NOTICE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT

(HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND),

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE AND SAMPLE-ROOM AT QUEEN'S BUILDING.

3, ICE HOUSE STREET, TOP FLOOR.

OFFICE HOURS 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M., 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

PRIVATE ADDRESS: HONGKONG HOTEL.

Sole Agent of more than 30 Manufacturers.
Inspection of Samples cordially invited.
Can supply everything.
Open to purchase HIDES, OILS, TALLOW, GROUNDNUTS, ETC.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1169

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, next door to the Office formerly occupied by us.
We have authorised Mr. LAU IU CHUNG to Sign our Firm's name.
LOGAN & BASTO.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1171

AL FRESCO FETE
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
TO BE HELD IN THE COMPOUND OF THE
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
ON SUNDAY,
14th November, 1915, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY and Lady MAY.
ADMISSION TICKET - - $1,
which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion (on the evening of the Fête only).
Tea, Cakes, and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and night.
Tickets can be obtained from To-day at Messrs. GRACA & Co., No. 4, Wyndham Street, and at the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL COMPOUND on SUNDAY, 14th November, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and at the Gate on the night of the Fête.
The various stalls will be opened for inspection of the public from 3 to 8 P.M. on 14th November.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1172

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—
That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—
(a) Article 19 shall be cancelled.
(b) In Article 50 in lieu of the words "Twenty-one clear days' notice" there shall be substituted the words "Ten days' notice at least of every Meeting."
(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 53, namely,
"Except as otherwise provided by "these Articles no business shall be "transacted at any Meeting unless "there shall be personally present at "the commencement of the business "Ten or more Shareholders."
(d) Article 64 shall be altered by striking out all words after the words "upon a poll every shareholder" and by adding after such words 'present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office aforesaid on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the first mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above-mentioned Resolution.
Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
[1173

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
[1174

NOTICE.

I, FRANCESCO DI CANEVA, heretofore called and known by the name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Doctor of Commercial and Economic Science, Baron, an Italian Subject of Italian parentage, hereby give public notice that on the 11th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Weigelsperg and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of the said name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, AND I GIVE FURTHER NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 11th day of November, One thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Weigelsperg and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA exclusively.
Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.
FRANCESCO DI CANEVA.
[1175

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 13th November, 1915, commencing at 3.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1166

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8564—100 shares numbered 246039/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 8803— 50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251688/251710; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9786— 50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is Hereby Given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1110

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.
(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.
[1156

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [788

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.
No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK, 5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK Unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. 43

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"ABERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.
Apply—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1094

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [863

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd Novebor, 1915. [552

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Nos 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915 [38

TO LET
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply— A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANJE,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244

INTIMATION

A Gift of Distinction and Charm

OUR ALBUM

OF

30 PHOTOS

OF

CHINA

will be appreciated by your friends wherever they are.

PRICE $5.00 EACH.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

'13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1915.

THE GUILDHALL SPEECHES.

THE LORD MAYOR'S banquet is always made the occasion of an important pronouncement of the Government's policy, but the full and frank review of the European situation which the PRIME MINISTER gave to the House of Commons a few days previously robbed this year's gathering of much of its interest. The speeches, however, re-affirmed the resolute determination of the nation to carry the war to a triumphant conclusion, no matter what the cost, and were infused with a spirit of calm confidence. Mr. ASQUITH predicted that the *Entente* Powers were sure to win the struggle, and he repeated the declaration which he made at the Guildhall last year: "We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all—and more than all—that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed." Towards the achievement of those aims, the PRIME MINISTER added, we have advanced a long way, and no impartial observer of the situation will dispute the correctness of his assertion. A year ago the fate of France was still a matter of some anxiety, our Army was in the making, our ships of war were inadequately protected against mine and torpedo, and German commerce-raiders were preying upon peaceful shipping. To-day the Allies have a preponderance of men on the Western front adequately supplied with the munitions of war, the German flag is banished from the seas, and the enemy, hemmed in on all sides, find themselves unable to advance in any direction, while their resources in men, money and materials are steadily approaching exhaustion. The arrest of the Austro-German advance in Russia—an advance on which so many hopes were founded—means, in the words of Mr. BALFOUR, that the tide of enemy successes has reached its limit and only the ebb remains. When that sets in with full force the retreat from Moscow may be repeated.

Turning to the Balkan imbroglio, Mr. BALFOUR described the motive which had actuated the rulers of Bulgaria in espousing the cause of Germany and Austria as a mixture of "greed and fear." Dissatisfied with the terms of the Treaty of Bucharest after the Balkan War of 1912-13, they cast a covetous eye on the territory of their neighbours, and the bribes and threats of the Central European Powers, who longed for control of the railway line running from Vienna to Constantinople, combined to induce them to launch an attack upon Serbia. Our failure to force the Dardanelles and the temporary retirement of the Russians undoubtedly influenced their decision. "No diplomacy," says Mr. BALFOUR, "would have availed against the conviction that in backing the Austro-Germans they were backing the winning horse, but later they will discover their mistake." Already they have suffered heavily for their hardihood, their losses in the attacks on Kralievo alone being returned by the Serbians at 80,000 men. It cannot be denied, however, that they have made good use of the time that was bound to elapse before Great Britain and France could send an adequate force to the aid of the Serbians. Attacking simultaneously from several points on the north, east, and west, they have already seized possession of the major portion of the territory which we knew as Serbia before the readjustments that followed the Balkan Wars, and, as a consequence, the way is now clear, apparently, for troops to march from Hungary to Bulgaria and for men and munitions to be transported along the Danube. It is gratifying to learn, however, that though Nish, which stands at the junction of the two lines to Constantinople and Salonika, has fallen into the hands of the invaders, Austro-German railway-communication has not been established through Serbia, as the Serbians still hold two sections of the Belgrade—Sofia line and have dynamited tunnels and wrought such destruction upon other portions of the line as to render them useless until extensive and tedious repairs shall have been carried out. The contact between the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians has not yet, therefore, been really effective, for the Germans cannot transport guns and munitions to the forces which the Bulgarians have in the field or to the Turks. As soon as the Allies arrive in sufficient numbers to begin operations success, the Serbians believe, will be swift and sure. If, therefore, the statement published in the German Press be true, that the Allies have already concentrated a force of 300,000 men at Salonika, the pressure ought soon to be relieved. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to find that although Greece withholds active co-operation from her ally she continues to accord passive assistance by permitting the passage of the Anglo-French troops through her territory.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

The President-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $20 from Mrs. Casimira F. de Castro Basto, as a contribution to the forthcoming *Al Fresco Fête* in aid of the poor of the said Society.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. are issuing a series of Vandyck photogravures illustrating the picturesque aspect of Chinese life and surroundings. These "Glimpses of China," numbering twenty-eight, are thoroughly representative and most admirably reproduced. Neatly bound together and enclosed in a convenient cardboard case, they form a most suitable little Christmas gift for friends at home. The price is $5.

At the Magistracy yesterday Ho Wah Sang, manager of the Sui Cheong medicine shop, 41 and 43 Wing Lok Street, was summoned on four counts with breaches of the Poison Ordinance. Mr. G. N. Orme, who prosecuted for the Crown, said that defendant was charged with selling "Yohimbin" while not registered; with selling it to a person to him unknown; with failing to mark the bottle "poison; and, lastly, with failing to make a proper entry. The bottle of "Yohimbin" concerned in the case was bought by Detective Inspector J. J. Watt on the 14th October. Evidence was called, and the case remanded. Mr. A. B. Crew represents the defence.

In response to the recent appeal for subscriptions to the British Red Cross Fund, a sum of $570 has been collected at Wuchow, Nanning and Kueilin, and a draft for £52 70s. 5d. has been forwarded to the President of the British Red Cross Society through His Majesty's Consul at Wuchow.

The first of the series of lectures on "Building Construction for Engineers" was given at the Hongkong University by Mr. S. Ixer on Wednesday before a large attendance. The remaining lectures will be delivered on Thursday at 5 p.m., and varied visits to work illustrating the lectures will be announced.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General at Hongkong from the Manila Observatory:—

4.50 p.m., November 10th.
Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Manila, over or near southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

11.13 p.m., November 10th.
Typhoon in about 121deg. Long. E. and 14deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

11 a.m., November 11th.
Typhoon in about 117deg. Long. E. and 15deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, November 10th.

A SMALL ELECTORATE

The last register of the citizens in this city, made in accordance with the decree from Lisbon, shows that only 483 persons are entitled to vote for the election of the Senado and two representatives at Lisbon.

THE SCARCITY OF BEEF.

Blame rests on somebody for allowing the beef to be appropriated that arrives by the steamers from Hongkong. Our beef is supplied by one stall only, and the owner of this pays a certain sum of money yearly to the Senado in order that he may enjoy the monopoly. As a consequence the ordinary members of the public are not able to get what cuts they like but have to be content with what they can get. Very often the cooks return home without any meat at all. It is, indeed, much easier for many to get their beef supply in Hongkong. The prime parts are, apparently, reserved for people of influence.

CUI BONO?

Some Chinese have been busy of late trying to raise petitions to the Governor of Portuguese Timor to grant permission to boil and import opium in the island. The Chinese population of Timor numbers only about 600 or 800, and the native of Timor does not use the said drug. Why, then, do they want to import opium into Timor? Is it for re-exportation?

DEATH OF GENERAL LUZ.

General Francisco de Paula da Luz died this afternoon at 1.30 in his residence after rather a long illness. General Luz was born in Macao and had reached the advanced age of 82. He was one of the first Macaoense to follow a military career. He rendered good service to the Colony in his younger days, and spent many years in Timor. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons—one a priest and the other a retired lieutenant of the Police Force. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 5 o'clock.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The third round and semi-final of the Championship were played off on Sunday and resulted as follows:—

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. A. H. Crew beat Mr. R. E. Lind sell by 5 and 3.
Mr. S. H. Dodwell beat Mr. R. O. Hutchison by 3 and 2.
Capt. C. Campbell beat Mr. T. S. Forrest by 3 and 2.
Mr. T. W. Hill w.o. Mr. K. Brayshay scratched.

SEMI-FINAL.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell beat Mr. A. H. Crew by 1 up.
Capt. C. Campbell beat M. T. W. Hill by 6 and 5.
Mr. S. H. Dodwell will meet Capt. Campbell next Sunday in the final over 36 holes. Play will commence in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the afternoon at 2.30.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "A" *v.* HONGKONG "B".

To be played on the H.K.C.C. Ground to-morrow. The following will represent the "A" team:—G. R. Sayer (Capt.), N. J. Austin, P. R. Butler, F. W. Cary, D. E. Donnelly, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, Capt. L. H. Morris, and R. P. Thursfield.
The following will represent "B" team:—G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, S. S. Moore, Major Morgan, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, F. Syme-Thomson, H. H. Tayler, and A. Whitmarsh.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIV. II.

The three matches played at Happy Valley on Wednesday in the Second Division of the Hongkong League resulted as follows:—

88th Company beat the Shropshire L.I. II. by five goals to one. Draper (four), and Youngman scored with a fine shot for the Shropshires.

Lam Liong drew with the 87th Company, the score being two all. At the interval the Chinese were leading by a couple of goals, but the superior stamina and condition of the soldiers enabled them to equalise in the closing stages of the game. Mr. Gordon Banks officiated in both the above games in an efficient manner.

The Hongkong University defeated the Diocesan School by two goals to one, after a hard-fought game. Mr. F. W. Wright refereed.

THE WAR.

ITALIAN LINER TORPEDOED.

MANY LIVES LOST: MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE BRITISH IN SERBIA.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN VICTORIES.

BRITISH TRANSPORT ATTACKED: NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S HUGE WAR BILL.

AN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN LINER TORPEDOED.

MANY LIVES LOST: MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HARROWING SCENES.

ROME, November 10th.

The Italian liner *Ancona* was sunk by an Austrian submarine off Tunis. Out of 422 passengers and 60 crew, 270 were saved.

PITEOUS SCENES: RESCUE BOATS SHELLED.

ROME, November 11th.

The *Ancona* left Naples on Friday and called at Messina, which she left at five on Saturday evening. The vessel was between Sardinia and Bizerta when the submarine appeared. The *Ancona* increased her speed, but the submarine overhauled, her firing repeatedly and hitting the stern. There were piteous scenes, with the women and children screaming. The Captain stopped the liner, but the submarine approached still firing, and then she discharged a torpedo. There was not sufficient time to lower all the boats of the *Ancona* before sinking. Wireless messages were sent out for help, and launches from Ferryville arrived, but they were attacked by the submarine and a man, a woman and two boys who had just been rescued were killed by shells when aboad the life-boat.

FURTHER DETAILS.

PARIS, November 11th.

A telegram from Cape Bon Tunis says that the *Ancona* was steaming slowly and sounding her siren in a dense fog at noon on Monday when she noticed two submarines, flying Austrian flags. One was 300 feet long and was carrying two guns, and the other barred the way of the *Ancona*, which attempted to escape but stopped immediately when struck.

The eighth boat had just been launched when the liner dived under the waves bows first, the passengers and crew crowding on the after-deck being engulfed.

The eight boats rowed southwards, and the company sighted at six in the evening a vessel which was not showing her lights. They signalled to her with flares, and the vessel approached, but disappeared again upon seeing the submarines which were following. Then the boats separated. One, with twenty six on board, reached the coast of Tunis at nine on Tuesday morning and the Commander expressed the opinion that the other boats, with 240 on board, had been lost.

Another boat, with twenty eight on board, was picked up on Wednesday morning off the island of Zembra.

Some of the survivors state that the the submarines were flying the German flag when they were first sighted.

300 DROWNED: MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LONDON, November 11th.

The passengers on the *Ancona* included several Americans. A boat has arrived at Malta with 41 of the crew and four passengers.

Lloyd's Bizerta agent says that some 300 have been drowned, mostly women and children.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWENTY AMERICANS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

The Ambassador to Rome reports that about twenty Americans are believed to have perished in the *Ancona*.

ROME, November 11th.

The *Tribuna* says that 25 Americans were aboard the *Ancona*.

WHAT AMERICA INTENDS TO DO.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

The State Department learns officially that were some Americans aboad the *Ancona*, but it is not known whether any were killed. If so, the United States will pursue the same course with Austria as it did in the case of the *Lusitania*, unless it is shown that the *Ancona* ignored the warnings and attempted to escape.

161 SURVIVORS.

PARIS, November 11th.

161 survivors of the *Ancona* have arrived at Bizerta, and have been conveyed to hospital.

ITALIAN COMMENT.

ROME, November 11th.

The Italian newspapers are convinced that the *Ancona's* assailant was a German vessel flying Austrian colours, and point out that Italy and Germany have not declared war.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, November 11th.

A Berlin semi-official telegram alleges that the *Ancona* attempted to escape, compelling the submarine to use her guns.

BRITISH VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, November 11th.

The British ships *Californian* and *Moorina* have been sunk.

BRITISH TRANSPORT ATTACKED.

23 KILLED: 50 MISSING.

LONDON, November 11th.

The War Office announces that the outward bound transport *Mercian* was attacked by the gun-fire of an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. She reached harbour safely, but the following casualties are reported.—23 killed, 50 missing and 50 wounded.

BRITISH DESTROYER STRANDED.

LONDON, November 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that the British destroyer *Louis* has stranded in the eastern Mediterranean, and has become a total wreck. All the crew were saved.

SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, November 11th.

The order prohibiting British vessels carrying cargo between foreign ports unless licensed, comes into force on December 1st. The Board of Trade says that it is not expected that it will be necessary to interfere with established services, and they will do their utmost to avoid disturbing pre-existing business arrangements.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONQUEST OF COL-DI-LANA.

FORMIDABLE MOUNTAIN FORTRESS.

LONDON, November 10th.

The conquest of the Col-di-Lana, a formidable mountain fortress, is one of the most brilliant of the achievements of the Italians. It had been besieged for months, during which the outlying works had been gradually carried by the construction of zig-zag entrenchments up the sides of the mountain in the teeth of machine-gun fire and mining operations.

Among the heroic episodes of the siege was the following:—A large detachment of Alpini forced their way into an angle of the mountain, near the summit, and hung on bravely for several weeks, risking death and hunger owing to the difficulty of supplying them. The Alpini during this terrible period bored a counter-mine under the peak. When the supreme moment for the assault came the Austrian remnant made a stubborn stand in blinding snow and bitter cold, rolling boulders and flinging boxes and bombs at the heads of their assailants, but they were unable to withstand the final rush.

The conquest of the Col-di-Lana gives the Italians the command of the forts of the Parola and Livinalongo valleys.

AN ACTIVE OFFENSIVE.

ROME, November 11th.

A *communiqué* states.—The Italians have actively continued the offensive operations at Cordevole, attacking a mountain ridge 7,000 feet high, which they crossed at several points. An enemy attack on the Mrzli peak, on the Isonzo front, was repulsed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KEEN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, November 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, reports keen aerial activity, in the course of which a German aeroplane was overturned and fell 7,000 feet. On another occasion the British lost an aeroplane.

There has been less artillery activity than usual.

SMALL GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, November 11th. 5.35 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—There was a small German attack on the western outskirts of Givenchy Wood, which was easily stopped by a French curtain of fire. The French batteries replied very effectively to a bombardment of the French positions north-east of Tahure. There has been lively bomb fighting in east Argonne.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

PARIS, November 11th. 1.50 a.m.

A *communiqué* states.—Two violent enemy attacks at Butte and Tahure, in Champagne, were repulsed. Elsewhere there has been cannonading.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.

MANY CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.

A *communiqué* states.—There is a lull in the Courland and Dvinsk regions, but on the southern front there has been desperate fighting north of Yolki. The Russians repulsed a number of enemy attacks and pierced the enemy front south east of the village of Budki, which was occupied along with the adjacent forests, and they captured over 2,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans, and twenty maxims. Great numbers of the enemy were drowned in the river Tcherniavka. The artillery largely contributed to the Russian victory.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON THE STRYPA.

GERMAN PRISONERS' ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, November 10th.

Details published in Petrograd of General Ivanoff's latest success on the Strypa, when he took 8,500 prisoners, as recorded in a *communiqué* on the 7th inst., show that the Russian advance began on the 30th October, budging from the Strypa and Lake Ischkuve, and was carried out for two nights in face of heavy gunfire. The Russians as they crossed the lake arranged for elaborate telephonic communication at their rear, laying cables by pontoons beneath the waters of the lake. They then gained a footing on the right bank, and built bridgeheads as a preparation for an eventual withdrawal. The fighting was of maximum intensity for six days, especially at the village of Semikovtze, where the enemy artillery fire was most furious. When the Russians began to retreat many of their numerous prisoners desperately attempted to seize rifles and produce a panic among the Russians, but the prompt application of machine guns frustrated the coup.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERBIAN MISERY.

CHILDREN DIE ON THE ROADSIDE.

LONDON, November 11th.

A Finchley municipal engineer, named Jenkins, who went to Serbia in April, volunteering for sanitary work in the British hospitals, gives a thrilling description of Serbian misery. When Belgrade was evacuated crowds trudged southwards along roads which were two feet deep with thick mud, and with rain and sleet falling pitilessly. The women took off their boots and stockings and walked in the mud up to their knees, many carrying babies and leading children. These and the old men were mixed inextricably with cattle, sheep and pigs. Sometimes the procession came to a hopeless deadlock, the people crowding together in the mud. There was no sign of panic; simply a stolid and hopeless resignation. Thus they trudged for days, many not knowing whither they were going; and they seemed more afraid of the Bulgarians than of the Austrians. He cannot say how they were fed, as there were few inns and the people were without food. Many of the children died, and their bodies were left on the roadside.

MONASTIR MENACED.

SERBIAN COMMANDER WINS AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

LONDON, November 10th.

A correspondent at Monastir says that on the 5th the Serbian garrison, under the command of Colonel Vassitz, the hero of Monastir against the Turks in the Balkan War, was unexpectedly called upon to arrest the Bulgarian penetration in the district, and it succeeded against great odds, though besieged from all sides and cut off from the Central Government and from the main Army.

Colonel Vassitz had also to counter-act the Bulgarian attempt to provoke risings among the Bulgarian sections of the population in Monastir, Ochrid, and the adjoining districts. Seven Bulgarian committadjis who were found hiding in a shop confessed that they were the advance guard of raiders.

Colonel Vassitz armed the loyalist inhabitants with rifles, thus overawing the rebels, but the Albanian danger remains threatening, and will create a southern area of conflict for the Serbians, who are already besieged in the north-east and the west.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

ATHENS, November 11th.

It is reported that the Serbians have gained an important success against the Bulgarians advancing on the front from Uskub to Prizrend. The situation of the Bulgarians at Kuprulu is most dangerous on account of the Franco-Serbian attack from the south.

FRENCH RE-CAPTURE KUPRULU.

ROME, November 11th.

A telegram from Monastir states that it is officially announced that the French have recaptured Kuprulu.

BRITISH REINFORCED.

SALONIKA, November 11th.

The British line has been considerably reinforced, and is pushing northwards, thereby greatly facilitating the operations of the French, whose flank movement tends to relieve the pressure on the Serbians in the Babuna Pass.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE CORONATION.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND JAPAN'S FUTURE.

LONDON, November 11th.

At the Coronation *dejeuner* at the Japanese Embassy, Sir Edward Grey, in proposing the toast of the Mikado, said that there was a brilliant future in store for Japan, and her interests and those of the Allies would be secured as the result of the war. After the war he trusted that peace would be long assured.

The King conferred on Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador, the Victorian Order.

INCENDIARISM IN AMERICA

MUNITION SHOP DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, November 11th.

One of the largest machine-shops of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in south Bethlehem, containing guns and war material worth $1,000,000, has been destroyed by fire, and it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. 800 narrowly escaped. The shop employed 2,050 men day and night.

GREEK NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, November 11th.

The Greek Government made a formal declaration of continued neutrality, and the sincerest goodwill towards all the entente powers, in the capitals yesterday.

GREEK POLITICAL CRISIS.

ATHENS, November 11th.

It is stated in Government circles that a dissolution has been decided on.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DAILY COST OF WAR.

A HUGE FIGURE.

LONDON, November 11th.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, said that the daily cost of the war was now £4,350,000, and there was a surplus of about £150,000,000 for six months from April. The total expenditure from April 4th. to November 6th. was £743,100,000, of which the Army, Navy and munitions had absorbed £517,000,000 loans to other powers £98,000,000, and food supplies etc. £23,000,000.

BRITAIN'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, November 10th.

Mr. Asquith demands an eighth Vote of Credit to-day. The amount originally contemplated was £250,000,000, but it is understood that £300,000,000, and possibly £350,000,000 will be demanded owing to the necessity for providing for a period extending over the New Year. An important speech is expected.

AN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, November 11th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a speech, Mr. Asquith foreshadowed the establishment of an Anglo-French War Council, on which French and British Ministers would sit. It was hoped that Russia and Italy would also join therein.

The Premier, explaining the War Council, said that M. Briand and he hoped before long that British and French Ministers would sit in common council, with the expert advice of the united General Staffs, and so direct the joint operations. He would be delighted if Russia and Italy would join, for thus the war would be conducted still more efficiently.

Mr. Asquith also emphasised the great importance of strengthening the British General Staff, which announcement was greeted with cheers. He dwelt on the value of the inter-change of officers of the Staff and the Army in the field. Sir Archibald Murray, he said, had been active in strengthening the staff, and he was about to appoint General Kiggell as assistant to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and General Shaw as Director of Home Defence.

Mr. Asquith concluded by remarking that he was satisfied himself with the composition and the abilities of the General Staff, on which there were no less than twenty six members with actual experience in the present war. They would also have at the War Office from France a very distinguished French Staff officer who would be in daily communication with the General Staff. We would similarly reciprocate with France.

POWERS' LOAN TO GREECE.

OF 40,000,000 FRANCS.

LONDON, November 11th.

Reuter is informed that Great Britain, France and Russia have concluded a loan of 40,000,000 francs to Greece, and that the money is already at the disposal of the Hellenic Government. The matter was negotiated for when M. Venizelos was in power, and it is also understood by M. Skouloudis, the new Premier.

ALLIES' UNITED RESOLVE.

COMPELLING APPEAL OF BELGIUM AND SERBIA.

LONDON, November 9th.

At the Guildhall banquet Sir J. Simon, proposing "The Allies," paid a warm tribute to each. He declared that the experiences of the war confirmed the opinion that civilization is struggling for life. Referring to Japan's adhesion to the no separate peace pact, he added that the time to discuss in common the terms of peace is not yet. The greatest of all securities for the continued united resolve of the Allies is the compelling appeal of Belgium and Serbia.

PRUSSIA BLEEDING TO DEATH.

HALF A MILLION LOST IN THREE MONTHS.

ROTTERDAM, November 10th.

Ten more lists of Prussian casualties, giving the names of 78,376 casualties between the 22nd October and the 2nd November, bring the aggregate Prussian losses to 2,099,454, including 503,190 during the last three and a half months.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

GREEK MOBILISATION EXPENSES.

ALLIES ASKED FOR ANOTHER ADVANCE.

PARIS, November 9th.

Greece has asked of the Allies a further advance of £40,000,000 to cover expenses resulting from the mobilisation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A BELGIAN LAWYER.

WASHINGTON, November 11th.

The State Department announces that M. Delaval, the Belgian lawyer who was employed as Counsellor in the American Legation at Brussels, has left Belgium and will not return.

Germany informed the United States that M. Delaval was a *persona non grata*.

M. Delaval, whose report of the Cavell case figured largely in the American Minister's correspondence published in Great Britain, probably goes to Havre.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

RESOLUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, November 11th.

At a meeting of the London County Council the members, standing up and singing the National Anthem, unanimously passed a resolution assuring the Government of the unfaltering determination of the people of London to support them to the utmost in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue.

Besides the London County Council the Municipalities of Islington, Bristol and other places passed unanimous resolutions expressing confidence in the Government.

These resolutions are unprecedented, as the Lord Mayor of Bristol pointed out in a speech in which he denounced the bitter, vindictive, and ignorant criticism of a section of the Press, dangerously weakening the power of the executive.

The *Daily Chronicle* points out that the resolutions, like the Guildhall speeches, prove that the speeches of Lord Loreburn and Lord Courtney are entirely unrepresentative of public opinion.

The *Daily Telegraph* rejoices at the buoyant spirit and cheerful confidence of the speeches at the Guildhall.

The *Daily News* says—The remarkable confidence as to the prospects of the war expressed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour give the country new faith and fresh inspiration.

The *Times* says.—Mr. Asquith voiced the national attitude toward the war when he said that the delay in achieving a decision has not shaken our determination. Difficulties and disappointments had only raised the British spirit to a sterner temper.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

QUESTIONS OF LEAVE AND PROMOTION.

LONDON, November 11th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir George Robertson, who raised the question of the hardship suffered by Indian Civil Service officials belonging to the Reserve of Officers, and who were now on active service in Mesopotamia, owing to the rule that military service outside India does not count for leave, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he will consult the Rag on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Oswald Partington, who urged a reduction in the case of officers, Indian officers, during the war, of the period of service necessary for promotion to Major, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not consider the circumstances justified such a measure, which was contrary to the principles of the Indian Army system. To grant a temporary rank in certain cases was now being considered, and had already been applied to some extent.

INDIA'S LEGAL BUSINESS.

GREAT CONGESTION IN THE COURTS.

LONDON, November 11th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. MacCullum Scott, Mr. Chamberlain said that it did not appear that the appointment of temporary judges at the Calcutta and Madras High Courts had materially reduced the congestion of work, but it had prevented an increase. The establishment of a new High Court at Patna would relieve Calcutta, while the Madras judges hoped that the arrears would be much diminished at the end of the year. He was aware of the disadvantage of temporary appointments, but an increase in the permanent strength of the benches was not suitable to remedy a temporary congestion of work.

NEW LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

LONDON, November 11th.

The Prime Minister of Nepal has been gazetted a honorary Lieutenant General.

HIS MAJESTY AT WORK AGAIN.

LONDON, November 11th.

His Majesty the King presided at a meeting of the Privy Council.

MILITARY SCHOLARS.

LONDON, November 11th.

Captains D. D. Wilson, 17th Cavalry; H. R. Hunt, 25th Punjabis; and P. L. Leured, 7th Gurkhas, have been passed out of the Staff College.

BIG LABOUR COMBINE.

LONDON, November 11th.

An amalgamation of the British Miners' Federation, the Transport Workers' Union and the Railwaymen's Union has been atified, embracing 1,500,000 workers.

RESIGNATION OF RUSSIAN MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.

Privy Councilor Rukhkoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, has resigned.

TRINITY HOUSE YACHT SUNK.

LONDON, November 10th.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that the Trinity House yacht *Irene* has been sunk. Thirteen of the crew were saved and twenty-two are missing.

THE EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

CAPETOWN, November 11th.

A telegram states that probably General Smuts will command the South African contingent in East Africa, with General Britts as Chief of Staff.

AND THEY USED TO BE SO THIN.

Get in the Game—Sargol Makes Puny, Peevish People Plump and Popular. Perhaps you yourself have envied the rounded beauty of such figures as these graceful, well-developed, splendidly healthful—you see them at all public places—admired by all.

Perhaps you dread to don your street, tennis or bathing dress because of—your own painful thinness—you wonder bitterly why you are thin—you eat good food and plenty of it—but somehow you can't gain flesh—why is it?

You are thin doubtless because the flesh-producing elements in your foods pass away from your body instead of being retained to build it up—your system lacks the power of proper assimilation—a dozen meals a day will not increase your weight—they will only add to the loss.

You need something to stop this waste—you need Sargol.

SARGOL combines with the sugars, starches, fats and albumenoids in your food in such a way that they are readily absorbed by the blood and carried to the parts of the body where they are most needed to nourish and build it up.

As your semi starved body gains in flesh and rounds out to its normal beautiful proportions you will find yourself improving wonderfully in looks, in vitality and in vigour.

Try this wonderful flesh builder that has made thousands of men and women heavier, healthier and happier. A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & Co., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[709-5

Easter Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[64

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommanded at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

79-5

Poor Health

can only be overcome by building up every part of the body. 39 years' trials prove that for the strengthening of muscles, nerves and brain — for enriching the blood and restoring health and strength— no remedy—whether for man, woman or child — can equal genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

[1137-6

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health is a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes.

price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

163-3

674

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

THERAPION No. 2

CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.

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CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOUR, &C.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, &C.

SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

TRY NEW DRAGEE (VARTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE, SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

A CURE FOR YOU

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BOX, OUT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL DEVICES, AND REFUSE IMITATION. IT ON HAVING THERAPION.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.00 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has moved eastwards and is situated this morning over Central Japan. Another anti-cyclone has formed over N. China. The typhoon has crossed Luzon, the centre at 5 a.m. this morning being about 250 miles west of Manila. Pressure has increased quickly over N. and Central Japan and moderately at Weihaiwei; it has decreased moderately over Formosa and the Philippines, changes elsewhere are slight.

Fresh monsoon will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.03	30.05	30.01
Temperature ...	75	73	79
Humidity.....	77	71	60
Wind Direction ...	East	NNE	North
" Force	2	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 10th ... 77

Lowest open air Temperature on 10th .. 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12th to 18th November.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water: H'kong. Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	12	2 54 a	4 6	m 7 26	1 2
				4 47 a	4 5
Satur.	13	m 0 2	7 7	m 8 34	1 5
		4 9 a	4 8	5 30 a	4 7
Sun.	14	m 1 57	7 7	m 9 40	1 8
		5 10 a	5 1	7 42 a	5 0
Mon.	15	m 3 20	6 6	m 10 41	2 1
		5 50 a	5 4	13 37 a	4 7
Tues.	16	m 4 45	6 3	m 11 30	2 4
		6 22 a	5 7		
Wed.	17	m 5 58	6 0	m 0 5	4 0
		6 47 a	6 2	0 9 a	2 7
Thurs.	18	m 7 4	5 7	m 1 4	3 4
		7 10 a	6 6	0 42 a	3 1

ON SALE AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG OR WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

SARI BAIR.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

DESPERATE BAYONET FIGHTS BY THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

[FROM CAPTAIN C. E. W. BEAN, OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES.]

GABA TEPE, August 25th.

I have told of the tremendous punch which the Australians at the south of our old Anzac position delivered against the Turks in Lonesome Pine. That punch drew two brigades of Turkish reserves straight from the village of Kojadere across the hills to the spot. I have told of the desperate self-sacrifice of the two light horse brigades at the central angle of our position which tied down a mass of Turkish troops, although they had their packs on their backs all ready to move. I have now to tell the longest and, I suppose, really the most important story of all, the story of the movement from the north of our lines and up towards the crest of the main ridge, near the northern end of which our left flank of the New Zealanders' force which landed at Suvla Bay on the night of which this article speaks—the night of August 6th and the early morning of August 7th.

THE THREE AREAS.

So many wild, fanciful stories from the Greek Islands have been published with regard to the points which our forces reached in the Gallipoli Peninsula that it is perhaps necessary to explain that the allied troops had been landed up to August 6th at two points on the peninsula. The French were landed at Cape Helles. Quite close to the northern coast of the peninsula is the ridge of Sari Bair. This range runs almost parallel to the sea, with its innumerable spurs branching off it like the ribs from a fish's backbone. It was on a triangle formed by a part of the backbone and one of the western spurs with the sea beach as its base that the Australian and New Zealand troops managed by the determined rush of the first day to gain a foothold. That foothold they have held ever since. The furthest point of their triangle inland was about 1,200 yards from the sea. The whole area was within the range of a moderately powerful pea-rifle, not to mention the smallest field-piece. The hospital ships had to be moved out of the nearer anchorage to avoid the stray bullets that fell on their decks. The men working in the hospitals, the original ordnance stores and Army Service depots, were more under fire than the men in the trenches. These two theatres of operations were absolutely separate. You could see from Anzac the French and British shells raising plumes from the shoulders of Achi Baba, which was our southern horizon. But the two were as separate as if the British Channel flowed between. During the second week after the landing two infantry brigades from the Australasian position, which is generally known as Anzac, were sent down to Helles to take part in the attack on the heights of Krithia, where they made one of the finest advances seen on the peninsula, and were afterwards brought back again to Anzac. But the two have from the first been separated by eight or nine miles of Turkish territory. The only member of the allied forces who nearly reached one position from the other was a small British drummer boy, who had apparently lost his way, and was, I believe, found by a warship's boat strolling the seashore only a little south of Gaba Tepe picking up shells—sea shells!

THE NEW LANDING.

North of Anzac the land runs out on to flats again. There are big crumpled hills the other side of those flats, and there are one or two minor hills in the middle of them near the village of Anafarta. Where the flat reaches the sea coast it runs out into the long projecting horns enclosing the bay of Suvla. This bay is about four miles north of Anzac, and here a strong new British force was to be landed on the night of August 6th. A British force and some Indian troops had also been landed during the two previous nights at Anzac to reinforce the Australians and New Zealanders there for their move out northwards into the main slopes of Sari Bair. You must realise that out triangle of a position had so far been down somewhere near the fish's tail. What was now necessary was to seize all the maze of ribs northwards as far as the fish's head—where the mountain ended and the plain began—so as to join when they marched in from Suvla Bay across the plain. Every one of these ribs had some Turkish trench or redoubt on it. Some of them had been very strongly held by the Turks for months before. The first job to be tackled immediately after dark was to turn the Turks out of these nearer foothills. Later in the night columns would march out through the hills so cleared and attack the further and higher slopes of the range. For the first clearance of the foothills there were chosen the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade and the Maori battalion. The work was to be done in silence, and with bayonets only, so long as the darkness lasted. Of course, the Mounted Rifles, like the Australian Light Horse, were on foot. No horses had yet been seen at Anzac, except a team of about a dozen for helping to pull guns across any flat space.

INTO THE FOOTHILLS.

Beyond the northern side of our triangle the New Zealanders had three strong posts on the seaward end of the nearer foothills. On the other end of one of these—the inland end of it—was a trench which the New Zealanders took from the Turks some time back and lost again a couple of days later. Every night for a month or two a couple of destroyers, which were the only representatives of the fleet left with us, used to come close in and bombard these trenches and break up the wire. After the searchlights switched off, an aged Turk with a wheezy cough used to come out and string the wire up again. Our men know him quite well by the name of old Achmet, and they generally used to leave the old fellow to work undisturbed in the dark. If he did not mend the wire someone else would. The Turks used to have patrols out beyond our flanks, which often met with our patrols. At this point in the line we heard quite a lot of them. You could hear them often signalling to one another in the dark, imitating the hoot of an owl or the bark of a dog, just like the Red Indians of our childhood. A few adventurous New Zealanders had slipped out scouting into these hills beyond our line. For as much as a day, or even two, they had explored them, lying silent when any of the enemy passed near, and reached our lines again after dark. One of them, Major Overton, was killed within a few hours of the time of which I am writing, guiding the Indian column through the night. It was into this half-explored country that the New Zealand Mounted Rifles stole out at about half-past 9 on the night of Friday, August 6th. Bayonets were fixed, and there were strict orders of silence.

TAKING THE OLD POST.

The destroyer had bombarded her same old trench that night as every other night. The Turks, as we suspected, lay down in the bottom of the trench till the shelling was over. It had just finished, and they were getting to their feet again when over the parapet on top of them came a line of silent, clambering New Zealanders. A sputtering fire broke out, but the Auckland Mounted Rifles finished the affair as ordered with the bayonet. The Wellington Mounted Rifles were at the same time moving up the gully on their right and Otago and Canterbury through the darkness on their left into country that was less well known. Canterbury was sent farthest north. Otago was to go north also, but to turn into the foothills earlier to clear a hill named after their colonel—Bauchope Hill.

DISCOVERED.

The moment you move north from the Anzac position the hills begin to move a little way back from the sea, leaving a narrow stretch of flat between the hills and the sea. Canterbury moved out in extended order across this, two squadrons abreast, the line of each troop following close on after the line ahead of it. They had four scouts out just ahead.

These scouts suddenly came on four other figures in the dark. It was a Turkish patrol. The Turks clearly thought that our men were the usual New Zealand patrol out on its nightly business. They did not want to make a disturbance in the night, any more than we did, so they came for our men with the bayonet. There was no sound in that strange duel, just four men fighting four with their bayonets in the dark. The Turks bayoneted one of our men in the jaw, and another in the chest, neither fatally, before our four had managed to kill them. There was not a shot fired, and the column went silently on. But they were sure to be discovered before long. From away behind them there had broken out the firing of the Turks in the old New Zealand trench. That must have waked the Turks. A few minutes later the Otago regiment just behind Canterbury turned inland to attack its particular hill. A splutter of fire broke out. Canterbury, still going across the flat, came to a belt of land which was dimly lighted by the beam of the destroyer's searchlight directed on the main ridge. From the hill ahead of them, which they were to attack, came a rattle of rifle shots. Flashes were coming from two points along the top of it, evidently trenches. Turks were also firing on them from the hill which they were passing on their right. At this moment their colonel was wounded.

WITHOUT A SOUND.

The Canterbury men divided into two. One squadron went straight up the point of the hill from the front. The other swung inland a little and then came up to the point from the rear. There was a machine-gun in the nearer trench, and they were on it before the Turks could take the breech block away. The Turkish escort for the gun stood their ground, and some of the finest men in the regiment were shot as they rushed it—farmers and farmers' sons from the plains about Christchurch—their graves are there to-day. But they never answered with a single rifle shot nor yet a cheer. They bayoneted the Turks and took the machine-gun. The other squadron cleared a long communication trench down the slope of the hill to the north, and they then turned inland and came up the length of the spur together, clearing four trenches in all as they went, until their spur joined the one which Otago was attacking, and the two regiments met, as had been arranged, on the crest of the spurs they had cleared.

A CHEER IN THE NIGHT.

It was while they were clearing the spur that the first sound that was made by any one on our side broke the long tense silence of that attack. Away from the right, from far up in the foothills, came the sound of a cheer. I heard that cheer, too. It was near midnight, and I was just passing the infantry columns which were already beginning to move out from Anzac to carry on the main attack. We knew that one particular redoubt had given especial trouble to the Mounted Rifles, and we guessed that this cheer meant, that they had taken it, and that their pent-up feelings could not be cooped up any longer. Everyone heard that cheer. The Canterburys heard it as they were rushing upon panic-stricken and totally surprised parties of Turks along the spur top, and it cheered the men wonderfully, for up to that moment they had not the vaguest idea how any of their other columns were getting on. For all they knew they might be solitary intruders into the Turkish position, liable to be cut off as soon as the Turks properly woke.

WILD CONFUSION.

The Turks heard that cheer also. They were fleeing now in small, broken parties through the foothills northwards from gully to gully—lots of them left well behind our line, some of them even in their dug-outs, wondering what in the world was happening. One of the officers was returning from his regiment to bring up two troops which had strayed. As he went back over a neck over which his regiment had gone some time before he saw in the dim starlight a string of men filling through the scrub below him. They were zig-zagging along their path, and he thought these must be the men he was after, when one of the four men with him—two batmen and two Maoris—suddenly exclaimed, "Listen! They are Turks." Our five stepped back quickly into the bushes and waited. There were about 25 men approaching, and they looked like enough to our own men, only their voices sounded unfamiliar. The small party—as it was only five against at least a score—clearly had little chance with the bayonet, so the men were allowed to change their magazines. Presently the approaching party was near enough for it to be seen that its members wore no white armbands and patches which were worn by all our men that night, and, it may be added, by plenty of Turks next morning. The officer challenged and fired almost at the same moment. Four of the Turks fell, and the rest ran down towards the beach where they may have managed to slip away or may have been captured later. The Otagos had just such wild fighting along their spur. Their colonel had, I believe, just called to them, "Come on, boys; charge" when he fell shot through the spine on the hill that already bore his name. There were about half a dozen Maoris lying around the body of Captain Hay. The whole hillside was littered with the remains.

THE RUMBLE OF WHEELS.

Over behind those hills there had for days been trouble in the shaps of a gun of French make—a seventy-five originally made for the Servians. The hills there were said to be full of gun emplacements. Two were found and several stores of seventy-five ammunition. But the guns had gone. After the mounted rifles had finished, and before the head of the infantry came through, there was a short pause. And during that pause some of the men say they heard the rumbling of wheels. We found the road it went along, a well-made military road cut through the hills, but the seventy-five had gone. We took a small Nordenfeldt.

So ended that first wild clearance in the dark. The New Zealanders had done wonderful work in absolute silence. The only other example of this style of fighting that I knew of in this war was the rush of the Australians on the first day.

SEVENTY MILLION PARANOIACS.

"JACK LONDON" SAYS: "GET A GUN."

Jack London, the novelist, has been interviewed on the war and the Germans. He was asked what the United States ought to do about it.

"See here," replied Jack London, who now has a ranche in California, "on this ranche there are fifty men and women. Suppose I am lying here asleep and I hear a cry for help. I rush out and find a bloodthirsty brute of a paranoiac maniac engaged in the pleasant task of shooting everyone he can see on the ranche.

"What can I do? Reason with him? Speak to him kindly? No, I get my own gun, the best one I've got; and I creep up as close to him as I can, and I pump his body full of lead. It's the only treatment possible: the only treatment whereby the place may be freed of this paranoaic and his crazy egotism.

GERMANY'S DELUSIONS.

"There are seventy millions such paranoiacs in the world to-day—Germans—all trying to shoot up the ranche. Think of it—seventy millions of them! And people want to use kindness; want to sit down and talk things over! Fancy talking things over with a homicidal maniac! How would you begin? How far would you get? How would it end?

"Germany to-day is paranoiac. She has the crazy person's idea of her own ego. Also she has the delusion of persecution—she thinks all nations are against her. And the religious mania—she thinks that God is on her side. These are the very commonest forms of insanity. Never before in history has a nation gone insane."

The interviewer suggested that perhaps there might be something in the paranoiac German to which an appeal might be made, some nerve centre which might be touched.

"GET A GUN."

"Not with seventy million other paranoiacs all yelling 'Kill!'" replied Jack London. "By slow development through the centuries man has achieved intellect and civilisation. But we have anthropoid men with us still and paranoiacs. We must deal with them as is proper for anthropoids and paranoiacs. We must get a gun."

The interviewer, discerning in this a suggestion of "militarism" as applied to the pacific millions of the United States, suggested that perhaps the possession of a gun renders a man or a nation liable to paranoia. Perhaps, he went on, even Jack London, having a gun, might sometimes feel inclined to go and shoot up his neighbour's ranche. What was one to do about keeping a gun?

"It might very well be," replied London, "that if I should spend a great deal of my time at target-shooting, and should keep a large force of ranche-hands cleaning and polishing up that gun, in the absence of regulative force I should do exactly that thing. But life is essentially a series of compromises; we live in a world, not in a fancied realm of ideal conditions—a world that contains real bushmen and real paranoiacs. When you have one evil pulling one way and another evil pulling the other, you fight the one with the strongest pull.

"The paranoiac who is shooting up the ranche is real and present; the possible paranoia that I might catch frm the gun is likewise real, but remote. And again I say, 'Get a gun.'"

In addition to the names already mentioned, thanks are due to Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., the Sun Co., Ltd., Messrs. Chotirmall and an anonymous firm for gifts to the Ministering Children's League.

KITCHENER ARMIES.

MORE GERMAN OFFICIAL "CONTEMPT"

The appearance of "Kitchener Armies" in the field has been greeted by a German official outburst only comparable with the famous "contemptible little army" Order, in which the Kaiser vented his wrath against the British Expeditionary Force. The Wolff Bureau supplied the whole German Press on Thursday with an insolent article called "The Kitchener Army." It begins thus:—

About a year has passed since the idea of "Kitchener Armies" made its appearance. All other belligerents had armies based upon universal military training, lasting for several years. England undertook to produce armies out of the earth. The other peoples struggled for victory with troops which were the result of the labour of many decades. England entered into the competition by calling up volunteers and throwing them into the great struggle.

It has taken a long time for these "Kitchener Armies" to find their way from the recruiting office through the barracks and the training ground, across the Channel, through Northern France, which has become half English, and into the trenches—into the real war eye to eye with the German enemy. Only the battles of the last days of September have given the Germans real acquaintance with genuine Kitchener divisions. They have supplied the Germans with material—in the shape of numerous English prisoners—for the making of a trustworthy picture of this enemy. This picture is not edifying.

A great number of the men were compelled to enter the Kitchener Army because they had been dismissed by their employers. In some cases broad-sheets had been distributed which gave them to understand that they would starve if they did not enlist. Most of the men have gone into the war unwillingly because they do not regard themselves as soldiers.

The training in England consisted mainly in marches. A great part of the men had never fired a shot. The others had fired once or twice or three times—50 shots in all. Until recently they were still training with wooden rifles. Some of them were not provided with rifles until June, and a great many of them only just before their departure for France. Only a few of the men have once or twice made trenches. The officers leave the training to men who have been promoted non-commissioned officers a few weeks after they enter the Army. There are not many of the so-called "drilling sergeants"—old and experienced non-commissioned officers—still left in England. After their arrival in France all training ceased. A series of route marches brought the men gradually nearer to the front. It was only just before the last great battles that they came into the trenches.

The German official writer then indulges in imaginative criticisms of the operations, which he puts into the mouths of prisoners. He ends his story as follows:—

This is how the Kitchener divisions are fitted for the offensive. As the men were some of them never in trenches before they lack the necessary toughness. Although many of them were captured very soon after they had reached the front line, they give an impression of strain and weariness. When once they were outflanked they surrendered very soon. They admit that they are happy to be out of it. The officers as well as the men are for the most part very young. The discipline left everything to be desired. Only the greater part of the non-commissioned officers made a good impression.

Here is a picture which gives food for thought! We are reaping the fruits of universal military service, which during 100 years has entered into the flesh and blood of every German. The English are reaping the consequences of their system.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR AND ENGLAND.

While the German military authorities thus consoled themselves for the reverses suffered at the hands of these "contemptible" troops, the Imperial Chancellor also has made a fresh attack on England. The German newspapers are supplied with an account of a conversation which he has had with "Franz Hugo Krebs, a well-known lawyer from Boston." Herr von Bethmann Hollweg talked about the "scientific principles" of government which "prevent poverty" in Germany, and contrasted the evils of "British slums." He then, after his manner, raised his voice, and said:—

"We know well what fictions the English have circulated about us ever since the beginning of the war. While we make the mass of these English gentlemen responsible for the circulation of these slanders, we feel that their behaviour is a symptom of the innate brutality of the English—a brutality which makes it seem impossible for us to regard them as our equals in matters of intellect and morals."

The Imperial Chancellor seems to make constant progress in his appreciation of England. He is now hardly outdone by writers like Vice-Admiral Kirchhoff, who writes in the *Pagliche Rundschau*:—

"There is hardly a single German who is not completely filled with hatred and with the thought of enduring in this war until the cunning enemy of all men and the greatest pirate of the world has been overthrown. We yearn with our whole hearts for the great moment which shall free the whole world from the brutal English. The overthrow of England and the breaking of British supremacy at sea will be a German deed of *Kultur* of the first class, and it must be a sacred duty for every German to assist in this task with all his strength."

GERMAN PROTEST TO GREECE.

The German Press published the news of the resignation of M. Venezelos together with the announcement of a German protest to Greece about the Salonika landing. A long semi-official Note on the German protest compares the case of Greece with that of Belgium, and says:—

"The giving of help to Serbia is only an excuse. The true object is to encourage Serbia in resistance to Germany and Austria-Hungary, so that Serbia, like Belgium, may continue to bleed on the altar of Entente interests. With Serbia's help Germany's road to Constantinople is to be blocked, after the attempt to defeat Turkey at the Dardanelles has been a miserable failure. The diversion of English and French troops to Greek territory is also intended to hide the military fiasco of the Dardanelles from British and French public opinion."

The Note concludes:—

"If a new chapter in the military history of this war is now opening, the latest *démarches*, of the Entente at Sofia and Athens are the last word in a chapter of the diplomatic history of the Entente which posterity will call the history of hypocrisy."

KING CONSTANTINE.

The Press seems to have been instructed, with a view to further pressure upon Greece, to issue warnings against excessive optimism. Many newspapers, in almost identical language, remind the public that in the case of Italy the hopes which the Germans so confidently placed in Singor Giolitti were disappointed. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung* said on Wednesday evening:—

"One remembers what happened in Italy, when the Salandra Cabinet resigned, but the pressure of the street and of the agitators prevented the Cabinet crisis from reaching a Parliamentary solution. A similar development is perhaps possible in Athens, although the much-despised Greeks have proved themselves more intelligent than the Italians with their much-praised cunning. Things in Athens are, indeed, rather different, for King Constantine is more of a leader of his people than Victor Emmanuel."

Many other journals discuss the same point. Only the *Vossische Zeitung* claims King Constantine as already committed to the German cause. This journal writes:—

"The troops which are being brought from the Dardanelles to Salonika have not only themselves been defeated, but belong to defeated countries. King Constantine's chief of the General Staff, Dousmanis, expressed at the Council in March his conviction that it would be thus. King Constantine himself never had any doubt about it. He knows the German Army too well from his own observation. He will never offer the Greek Army for the purposes of the Quadrup'e Entente. He has decided for neutrality, and will stick to that decision to the end."

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* published angry comments on the House of Lords debate and the statements of *The Times* about the Armenian atrocities. The journal describes as "a shameless lie" the report that German Consuls in Asia Minor are favouring the atrocities, and declares that they and the German missions are doing their best to mitigate "hardships which may have occurred in the suppression of the Armenian riots." The organ of the Frankfurt Jews uses this word "hardships" repeatedly to describe the horrible crimes committed by Germany's Turkish friends.

A SPLENDID OUTFIELD.

V. C. CRICKETER WHO ACCOUNTED FOR 80 TURKS.

Sergeant Somers, V.C., is scarcely twenty-two, and looks younger still—writes an Irish correspondent to the *Times*. He is a light, wiry fellow, full of good spirits and boyishly delighted with all the attentions that are being paid to him.

When he was footman in Bantry House a couple of years ago—before he joined the Inniskilling Fusiliers—he was a keen cricketer and a great man to throw in from the outfield. When the Turks had driven the Inniskillings and the Gurkhas from their trenches on July 1st Somers remained on in his angle and started to hold his end up by throwing bombs. Luckily he had a good store of them and for a long summer afternoon and far into the night he kept the fielders busy. He stopped many a rush with rapid fire—thirty Turks were found shot opposite his trench—and his bombs put fifty more out of action.

Just before dawn he stole away, and brought up the bombing party he had charge of, and all next day he and his men fought on, sharing the zigzag trench with the enemy. He had one narrow escape on the morning of July 2—a splinter struck him across the spine—but he held his men together and rained in the bombs until he fell from loss of blood and fatigue in the afternoon. By that time, however, the trench had been recaptured. The Turks retreated.

Somers tells all about it with great enthusiasm, and constantly recurring in the stories is the phrase, "I did my duty," or "General Hamilton told me when he made me King's Sergeant on the field that I did my duty"; and again, "I want to get back to duty." That is the central idea in this young Irishman's mind—seared in and mainspring of his acts "to do his duty."

It was a fine thing to see Somers so cheery and bright after his twelve months of war. He stopped three German bullets in Flanders on August 21st, 1914, and after hospital treatment in England he went again to the firing line in Flanders. He was sent back with some German prisoners to Londonderry and volunteered when the chance offered for the Dardanelles, and he saw four months' fighting there before the V.C. came his way.

All British battalions were warned months ago to keep a careful watch for any contrivances which the Germans might use with the object of producing poisonous gases. According to a slanderous story-teller in an exchange, soon afterwards a certain regiment on taking over some trenches found some old bagpipes left in the lines. At once the Colonel sent the following message to brigade headquarters: "A weird instrument has just been discovered in my trenches: it is believed to be used for producing asphyxiating noises."

A BUSINESS MAN AND WAR.

GERMANY'S PLANS FOR OUR EXHAUSTION

DR. RATHENAU'S SCHEME.

The *Times reprints* a most interesting Berlin dispatch from the special correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, Mr. Raymond Swing. The article deserves the attention of those who are unaware of Germany's financial projects.

Incidentally, as one of hundreds of such contributions by neutral writers on Germany, it is instructive as showing Germany's open-handed invitations to neutral correspondents. It is very certain that our Press Bureau would forbid the publication of any such article dealing with our national finances in any newspaper over which it had control.

THE SCHEME.

Five days after Great Britain's declaration of of war, when it was certain that Germany was to be blockaded, a business man drove up to the offices of General von Falkenhayn, War Minister, and laid before him a plan of economic battle, an industrial fight against blockade. It was a plan which included the reorganization of the gigantic industries of Germany and the institution of a new concern, the greatest in the history of the world. It was a plan to make it possible for Germany to fight for an indefinite time, though practically shut off from imports. General von Falkenhayn studied the plan and sent for the business man.

"Here are four rooms in the War Ministry," he said. "You can have all the help you wish. Go ahead!"

And thereupon began the campaign which has won half of Germany's successes. The economic General, the German business man, was Dr. Walther Rathenau, president of the General Electric Company of Berlin.

GERMANY MADE SELF-SUPPORTING.

More than any war in the past, this one is a war of materials. The human factor is half, the material factor the other half. Germany is not rich in raw materials. She produces iron, coal, zinc, and petroleum, little else. And war is waged with, perhaps, 200 materials.

Dr. Rathenau had been thinking of the possibility that the war would last for years, and back of his plan was one of the greatest ideas of modern times; he was thinking that by applying the German talent for organization Germany could be remade into a self-supporting State, independent of imports. And if this could be done, then Germany, the blockaded, would end the war without a foreign debt, while Great Britain, the blockador, would constantly be buying from foreign countries and paying the equivalent of cash for much of what she bought. So that at the end of the war the most extraordinary paradox conceivable would result; the blockader would be poor, the blockaded financially strong.

Organization was begun at once by Dr. Rathenau. Just how German industries were reconstructed no outsider probably will know, for it is naturally a valuable secret of State. But what resulted is this—80 per cent. of Germany's industries became war industries, either altogether or in part, and to-day hardly one-third of Germany's factories are not serving the war department exclusively.

A great new organization was formed. There were no laws providing for it, there were no precepts for its conduct, there were no men trained particularly to set its wheels in motion. Yet to-day this organization, with 36 subsidiary and absolutely new concerns, is manufacturing Germany's war supplies.

THREE SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The question of materials was immensely complicated. There were three courses to pursue. Occupied territories could be shorn of their supply of materials needed in Germany; some materials could be imported through the few doors left open to Germany, and for the rest either untapped German sources must be found or substitutes discovered.

Gathering of metals, textiles, chemicals, and other materials was at once begun in the occupied territories. Inventories were made, warehouses were erected, shipping was arranged, and distribution provided for. This in itself developed into a gigantic industry.

Then came the study of countries contiguous to Germany and their natural supplies and their capacity for exportation.

And, finally, came the question of Germany's own supplies and the manufacture of substitutes. An inventory of all metals, textiles, and chemicals in Germany was made. Metals that were on the scrap were turned over to men with an especial gift of making useless things useful. It was surprising to find how richly Germany was supplied with materials which, lying in obscure hiding places, could be turned into war grist.

METAL SUPPLY "MOBILIZED."

The great metal collection idea was originated, and it was found that Germany has in roofs and other parts of dwellings and factories millions of pounds of metal which can, if needed, be turned into munitions of war. Up to date only 2 per cent. of Germany's metal supply has been actually used. The rest is "mobilized." It is there when the time comes for its use. There is enough for years.

And for the things Germany did not have—and could not get, substitutes were discovered. Where copper or tin had been used steel and zinc took their places. Where certain textiles had been used new stuffs were employed. To replace saltpetre, which had been imported, nitrates were taken from the air by a chemical process. In fact, necessity, as the mother of invention, soon had the most prolific family imaginable.

And the remarkable result was that the substitutes were found in many cases to be better than the originals. Many articles which had been made from costly export stuffs are now made from cheap materials of which Germany has plenty. German industry has learned a lesson of the most graphic value. It will profit indefinitely from the "hardships" of war.

Some day, it is to be hoped, the German Government will give some concrete facts of the transformation of industrial Germany. Now nearly all that can be said is that it is an accomplished fact. It pays an eloquent testimonial to the elasticity and youth of Germany's business. It is no simple thing to change an electric factory overnight into an ammunition mill. But in Germany it can be done. Something like that has been done by nearly all factories and without great difficulty.

Dr. Rathenau remained in the War Ministry for eight months constructing his machine, and now it is operating by itself like any other great State machine, like the Post Office, the telegraph, the railroads. The new laws which were necessary to cover the new organization have not been changed since their adoption. The new principles of business have not caused friction. The greatest industrial organization in the history of the world, though only eight months old, is fulfilling its function without a hitch.

Supplied with materials to carry on the war indefinitely, Germany feels it cannot be defeated. It is now no more a question of men and materials; it is a question of men

GERMAN WEALTH KEPT AT HOME.

And Dr. Rathenau's extraordinary paradox has become a verity, Germany is keeping her vast wealth at home. The blockade has resulted in concentrating it in Germany, where it flows from the Government to the industries, thence to the people and back to the Government again. At the end of the war Germany will have hardly a penny of debt to foreign countries. She will be economically unassailable.

In the meantime Great Britain has kept her foreign markets open, and this cannot help weakening her, for she is buying in these markets to the value of billions. To pay for these unusual purchases she can send either goods or the equivalent in cash. The whole of England's metals would hardly be sufficient to pay her bills for three months. To pay in goods as in normal times her own factories would have to work overtime at making export articles. But her own factories are being gradually taken from export work and converted into war mills, so that England's trade balance is steadily in favour of the "other fellow." England will emerge from the war with a heavy debt to the outside world. To "rule the seas" will have proved a costly glory.

It can, of course, be argued that Germany, too, has incurred indebtedness through the war. But her indebtedness is internal, which is an advantage, for the interest on this debt will be spent in Germany. It will be German money going into German pockets. And when the war is over, and peaceful trade is resumed, the many lessons of independence from foreign raw materials will surely give the German trade balance a decided turn in favour of Germany.

It is an extraordinary story, this miracle of industry, this inventiveness, this genius of organization. It is a story which explains the fall of Warsaw and the great eastern offensive and the impregnable western line. And when the Falkenhayns, the Hindenburgs, the Mackensens are thought of as the great German soldiers, one person must be set beside them, the German business man, Dr. Walter Rathenau.

WOULD-BE RECRUIT AT 70.

Captain Marston, 6th East Surreys, told some amusing recruiting stories at a Chertsey meeting recently.

An old man came to his office at Kingston and was asked his age. "Thirty-nine," he replied. "Sure?" said Captain Marston. "Yes," was the reply.

Been in the Army before?—No.

Sure?—Well, yes (reluctantly).

Got your discharges?—No.

Sure?—Well, I left 'em at home.

"Look in your pocket," said the captain. The veteran, with a smile which spoke volumes, handed over his discharge papers. They showed he had left the Munster Fusiliers in 1871 and was in his seventieth year.

According to advices received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Japan, this year's prospective yield of sugar in Java is 1,200,000 tons, or a decrease of 20 per cent. as compared with last year.

THE ONE WAY TO MASTER RHEUMATISM.

There are still some people who imagine that Rheumatism can be cured by embrocations, and outward applications, overlooking the fact that the trouble is rooted in the blood. It follows, therefore, that it can be treated successfully only by cleansing and enriching the blood, by which method the poisonous acids of Rheumatism are driven out of the system.

There is just this one way to really cure Rheumatism—through the blood; and because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act promptly by purifying impure, weak blood and making new, good blood, they have cured a great number of cases of Rheumatism in this country, including many that had defied all previous treatment.

Lumbago is a very painful form of muscular rheumatism affecting the muscles of the back and loins that has also yielded in countless cases to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; and in Sciatica—that sudden, piercing agony that shoots down the thighs and legs—these Pills have been equally successful in giving freedom from torture.

You cannot afford to waste time and money on useless, external treatments. Start to-day on the blood-cure for Rheumatism, that is, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and so drive the disease out of your system. All dealers sell them; or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, post free. [1095-8

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	for	Will Leave on or about
TJILATJAP ...	MAKASSAR	7th Nov.	JAPAN	14th Nov.
* TJIBODAS ...	JAPAN	14th Nov.	JAVA	16th Nov.
* TJILIWONG ..	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	SHANGHAI	4th Dec.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [8

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

HEAD AGENCY, HONGKONG—YORK BUILDING.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
		1916.	1916.
ARAKAN...	JAVA	7th Jan.	9th Jan.
TJISONDARI	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.
KARIMOEN	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1154

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE,"

Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 19th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KHIVA," due in London about the 3rd Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"MEXICO CITY,"

About end of November

For Freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1118

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 10th November, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, 15th November, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 7th Nov., 1915, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised, No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1915 [1

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 1st August 1915.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,354, Eedy, 10th November—Shanghai 7th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINAN, British str., from Canton.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 10th November—Port Parseval 7th November, Cement Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHOYSANG, British str., 1,242, B. S. Holmwood, 11th November—Swatow 10th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DONAN, British str., 2,262, W. Ralling, 10th November—Newchwang 2nd November, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
EIGER, Norwegian str., from Canton.
KANSU, British str., from Canton.
NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, 10th November—Karatsu 3rd November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAKSANG, British str., 976, J. R. Matthews, 10th November—Haiphong 6th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 4,260, K. Soyeda, 11th November—Manila 9th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,989, G. Kamasaki, 11th November—Wakamatsu 5th November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WINOSANG, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

November 11th.

HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Canton.
MIYOGISAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongay.

DEPARTURES.

November 11th.

ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
CHIPSHING, British str., for Canton.
CHIYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
HUICHOW, British str., for Canton.
HUPEH, British str., for Singapore.
JAPAN, British str., for Yokohama.
NAMSANG, British str., for Singapore.
SEIYO MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Canton.
SHIDZUOKA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
TEPCER, British str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Anhui*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Forster, Misses Gracca (2), Miss Ozurio, and Miss Leno.

Per *Tango Maru*, for Hongkong, from Melbourne, etc., Capt. K. Tuebben, Mrs. E. Mitchell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Berkley, Mrs. T. Pitcher and child, Mrs. B. M. Reichmann and child, Sister M. Ponce, Sister A. Trinidad, Bishop F. Again, Miss G. Rast, Father A. Slams, Father K. Domingo, Father A. Abad, Mrs. Erickson, Mrs. M. J. Bailey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Reis, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. C. Harrison, Mr. F. M. Certers, Mr. C. F. Moelich, Capt. C. Rice, Mrs. M. Espina, Mr. J. G. Aikman, Mr. G. K. Aikman, Mr. H. L. Condon, Mrs. G. Murphy and child, Mrs. J. Schooley, Mr. A. Jackson, Miss Dinneen, Mrs. F. Stokes, Miss C. Moore, Mr. B. Kai, Mrs. Roitels and infant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Moji on Tuesday the 9th inst., p.m. and arrived at Shanghai on Thursday, at 2 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Namur* left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant, p.m., and is due here on the 12th instant at about daylight.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney for Hongkong, *viâ* usual Australian and Philippine ports, on 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about December 6th.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the forces at the battle of Kweilin is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ..... $2.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATTANTIQUE	Fren. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	HIZANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KOBE, &C.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, K'LUNG, S'HAI, &C.	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About End of Nov.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	Mansfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10.30A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILI PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	AUDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 14th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at D'light.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HOPSANG	Brit. str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LD.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Homlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	TJILIWONG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 4th. Dec
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIKUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY via STORE, PORT SAID, PENANG, &C.	SHINKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	W. D Welsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurozumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &C.	TJIBODAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 16th inst.
JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA & SAN FRANCISCO	ABAKAN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 9th Jan.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 26th Jan.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Jap. str.	—	Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, & PAKHOI HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 9 A.M.
NEWCHWANG	KANSU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Tuebben	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day at 4 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
†	SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	... Friday, 12th Nov., Noon.
	SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"FOOSHING"	... Saturday, 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
*	MANILA	"YUENSANG"	... Saturday, 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
‡	TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSHING"	... Sunday, 14th Nov., D'light.
†	SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	.. Sunday, 14th Nov., D'light.
	HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	... Sunday, 14th Nov., 8 A.M.
†	SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	... Tuesday, 16th Nov., D'light.
†*	SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"LAISANG"	... Tuesday, 16th Nov., Noon.
‡	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	... Tuesday, 16th Nov., 3 P.M.
*	MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 20th Nov., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 2 5.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10 AGENTS

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. 24

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

211 MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	"CITY OF BOMBAY"	On 24th Nov.
LONDON & HULL	"KIOTO"	On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. 1153

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET
MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
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FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [595

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

BRECONIAN, British str., 2,577, Williams, 9th November—Madras, 25th October, General.—Order.
CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, F. C. Gambrill, 9th November—Melbourne 2nd October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIPSHING, British str., 1,199, J. Walker, 8th November—Weihaiwei 3rd November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 6th November—Bangkok 29th October, General.—Thoresen & Co.
CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 1,593, S. Orii, 8th November—Hongay 5th November, Coal.—Order.
CHUSAN, British str., 1,338, Robertson, 9th November—Bangkok 30th October, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 662, T. Konishi, 8th November—Hoihow 7th November, Rice and General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha
EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, M. Eliassen, 8th November—Dalny 2nd November, Beans and Oil.—Thoresen & Co.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 8th November—Sourabaya, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th October—Kobe 17th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Thomson, 10th November—Foochow 7th November, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HAWAII MARU, Japanese str., 6,000, T. Saitow, 9th November—Manila 7th November, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HONGHEE, British str., 2,056, L. V. van Egdom, 6th November—Penang 26th October, General.—Order.
HUICHOW, British str., 1,221, W. Shane, 10th November—Tientsin 2nd November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
INDIEN, Danish str., 2,699, H. Krause, 7th November—Shanghai 4th November, General.—Thoresen & Co.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,025, Murakami, 10th November—Swatow 9th November, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,460, McArthur, 9th November—Shanghai 6th November, General.—Chinese.
KUTSANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 10th November—Kobe 5th General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MANDASAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,000 I. Ishida, 9th November—Miike 7th November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MATSURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, H. Kaga, 8th November—Karatsu 1st November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,659, M. Yedamada, 1st November—Java 15th October, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
SUISANG, British str., 1,776, H. Simpson, 9th November—Sourabaya 26th October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,493, Moriuchi, 10th November—Weihaiwei 5th November, General and Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,423, K. Miyazaki, 3rd November—Moji 28th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11TH NOVEMBER A.M.

Station	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	30.22	—	—	WSW	4	—
Hakodate	"	30.34	—	—	W	3	—
Tokio	"	30.36	—	—	NW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.25	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30 17	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30 15	—	—	WNW	1	—
Oshima	"	30.08	—	—	SE	1	—
Naha	"	30.06	—	—	ESE	1	—
Ishi'jima	"	29.99	—	—	NE	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.14	—	—	E	1	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.33	47	77	N	8	s
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.23	55	100	NNE	1	bf
Gutslaff	"	30.32	63	—	NNE	2	ow
Sharp Peak	"	30.05	67	87	WNW	1	r
Amoy	9 a.	29.97	73	90	W	1	c
Swatow	6 a.	30. 3	72	c9	NNE	1	c
Taihoku	5 a.	29.95	72	94	ENE	1	b
Taichu	"	29.94	72	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.92	72	—	N	4	b
Koshun	"	29.91	73	—	NE	2	b
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	30 05	66	95	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30 00	75	71	NNE	3	o
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30 02	70	87	NNW	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paulien	6 a.	30 06	70	74	NNE	2	o
Tourane	"	29.91	72	—	WNW	4	of
Cape St. James	"	29.80	75	—	NW	2	o
Aparri	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	29.66	75	89	SE	4	o
Manila	"	29.72	75	90	ESE	4	o
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	29.78	77	91	SW	6	o

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

* *Namur* ... 6 a. 29.88 7d — NE 5 —
* Lat. 20.21 N. Long. 113.40 E.

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR ..... Capt. A. Collyer	About 12th Nov.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*NELLORE* ..... Capt. A. M. King, ...	3 P.M. 19th Nov.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN ..... Capt. G. Manley	About 20th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	*NAGOYA* ..... Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 24th Nov.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to —

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 13th Nov., D'light.
NEWCHWANG	"CHUSAN"	On 1 th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 14th Nov., D'light.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"... ...	On 14th Nov., 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 16th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 16th Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWER RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS 'CHINHUA,' "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 12th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th Nov., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS. 29

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	27th Nov.	On 28th Nov., 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	18th Dec.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 3rd Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN ...		On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
† SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer) ...	SUNDAY, 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 30th Nov.
• NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots ...	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
†	(Cargo Steamer) ...	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 28th Dec.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	WED., 26th Jan.

† Cargo only Omitting Shanghai. • Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 1216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ..... (Without Transhipment)	ATHOS	On 13th Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS ..... (Without Transhipment)	ATLANTIQUE..... ...	On 13th Nov., at 5 P.M.
	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"HAWAI MARU" ...	Saito ...	MONDAY, 15th Nov. at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHINKOKU MARU" ... ———		TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" ...	T. Konishi ...	FRIDAY. 12th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. ., Queen's Building

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS.	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY 18th Nov., at Noon.
	§ KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA ...	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,000	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomiyago,	13,500	TUESDAY 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	UESDAY, 14th Dec. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ..	KAWACHI MARU Capt Kurezumi	12,500	SATURDAY. 13th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	MONDAY, 23rd Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabusa	19,000	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Nov., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kwashima	12,000	FRIDAY, 19th Nov.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 550
" "	"	Return	" 900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	" 400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
	"	Return	" 605.	" "	"	Return	" 550

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135
" 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $83

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves Yokohama	Steamers to Colombo	Leave Shanghai	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
———	NELLORE	about Nov. 15	about Nov. 19	MONGOLIA ..	Dec. 18 1916	Dec. 25 1916
Nov. 20	SARDINIA ...	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 4	NANKIN ...	Dec. 13	Dec. 17 1916	MOOLTAN ...	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 18 1916	MALTA	Dec. 27 1916	Jan 1	NAGOYA	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 15	NELLORE ...	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	LODAVIA ...	Feb. 6	Mar. 4
Jan. 29	SARDINIA ...	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KARMALA... ...	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NANKIN... ...	Feb. 21	Feb 25	MEDINA	Mar. 25	April. 1
Feb. 26	MALTA... ...	Mar. 6	Mar. 11	MONGOLIA ...	April. 8	April. 15
Mar. 11	NOVARA ...	ar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April. 22	April 29

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£71.	Return	£111
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"	£102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78
	"B"	"	"	£48.	"	£72

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70	Return	£105.
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	"	£75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about 1916.
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30 1916	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22 1916	Dec. 28 1916	Jan. 27	Feb 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT.
SUPERINTENDENT.

28

NOV 1 2 1915

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Namur
Atlantique
Persia Maru
Shidzuoka Maru
Teucer

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai	*Liangchow*	12th Nov.
Europe (London 16th Oct., via Siberia)	*Atlantique*	12th Nov.
Europe (London 14th Oct., via Siberia)	*Taishun*	13th Nov.
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Kashima Maru*	15th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow	*Childar*	Friday, 12th, 8.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Dago Maru*	Friday, 13th, 9.00 A M
Haiphong	*American*	Friday, 12th, 9.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Tango Maru*	Friday, 12th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Japan and Moji	*Tjilatjap*	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	*Kaijo Maru*	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hansan*	Friday, 12th, 1.00 P M
Newchwang	*Hanau*	Friday, 12th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow	*Dagfin*	Saturday, 13th, 8.00 A M
Straits and Sourabaya	*Fooshing*	Saturday, 13th, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Saturday, 13th, 2.00 P M
Newchwang	*Chusan*	Saturday, 13th, 3.00 P M
Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe	*Atlantique*	Saturday, 13th, Regist ration 3.15 P M; Letters 4.00 P M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Chipshing*	Saturday, 13th, Registration 4.15 P M; Letters 5.00 P M
Hoihow Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Taopsang*	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Hutchow*	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wed'day, 17th Nov.)	*Anhui*	Saturday, 13th, Registration 4.15 P M; Letters 5.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Changsha*	Saturday, 13th, Registration 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	*Dasjin Maru*	Sunday, 14th, Letters 9.00 A M; Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A M
Saangnai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	*Hawaii Maru*	Monday, 15th, Registration 12.15 P M; Letters 1.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	*Kashima Maru*	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A M
Sawtow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hasman*	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) (Shanghai Brit. P.O Saturday, 20th Nov.	*Liangchow*	Tuesday, 16th, Registration 2.15 P M; Letters 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Hitachi Maru*	Tuesday, 16th, Registration 2.15 P M; Letters 3.00 P M
Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London & United Kingdom	*Hirano Maru*	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P M
Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe. The Parcel Mail will be close on 18th Nov., at 5 P.M.	*Nellore*	Friday, 19th, Registration 1.15 P M; Letters 2.00 P M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aldenham*	Saturday, 27th, Registration 5.00 P M; Sunday, 28th, Letters 9.00 A M

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

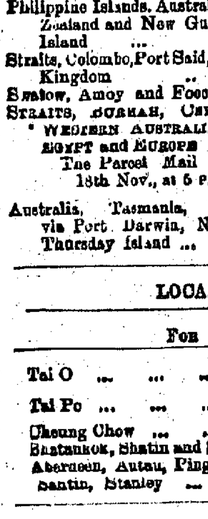
For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Chaung Chow	4.00 P.M.	
Eastankok, Shatin and Sheungshui	2.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.00 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Saumen	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Samchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Canton	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmun		6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.15 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukong		

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.



Sole Agents in Hongkong for the CROWN BATTERY, made expressly for AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR BOATS, CYCLES, TELEPHONES, MEDICAL APPARATUS AND BELLS.

This DRY CELL is made expressly for the climate and has received the Highest Awards for Economy, Long Life and Efficiency

Fresh stocks always on hand.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 11th

On London:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/10 1/16
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10 3/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10 7/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10 7/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10 7/16
On Paris:—
Bank Bills, on demand 256
Credits, at 4 months' sight 256 1/4
On Germany:—
On demand ..... nom
On New York:—
Bank Bills, on demand 42 5/8
Credits, at 60 days' sight ..... nom.
On Bombay:—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... nom.
Bank, on demands 157
On Calcutta:—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... nom.
Bank, on demand 157 3/8
On Shanghai:—
Bank, at sight 76
Private, 30 days' sight ..... nom
On Yokohama:—On demand 87
On Manila:—On demand—Pesos—35 nom
On Singapore:—On demand 78 1/8
On Batavia:—On demand 104 3/8
On Haiphong:—On demand ..... 7 1/2 % p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand ..... 7 % p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand 83
Government, Bank's Buying Rate ... $11.10 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fls. per tael 59.40
Bar Silver 24 3/4

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE $5

Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

WHERE THERE'S A WILLS THERE'S A WAY.

"SWEET CHESTNUT" Tobacco has been produced by Messrs Wills, after many years of constant experiment, to withstand the dampness of the tropics. Real judges pronounce it to be unapproachable both in quality and in flavour.

THE TOBACCO with the Captivating Flavour.

Gives "Character" when mixed with any other Tobacco.

Made by W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London, and Sold by all good Tobacconists.

SWEET CHESTNUT TOBACCO.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$830, sellers; L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ld.	50,000	$20	all	$4.80	8⅓ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		7 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$9.80, buyers	
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 90	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 14⅜	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 85	5½ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 79	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 45	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls 163½	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$9.40, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$8	$32½, sellers	8⅓ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$76, buyers	4½ p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	$50	all	$84, buyers	3½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 60	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ld.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 8½, sales	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld.	56,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 90, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	$10	all	$10.50, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$44½	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	$50	all	$109	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$190	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.	50,000	$10	all	$34½	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/	all	$5½, sellers	4½ p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$425	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$155	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	8,000	$250	$50	$420	6½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£10	£5	Tls. 175	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$950, sellers	5½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld	12,000	$100	$50	$260, buy. (@ Ex 75	
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$108, sellers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld.	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd	150,000	$10	all	$7, sellers	6½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	all	$72, buyers	6 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 40, sellers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ld.	1,000,000	£1	all	37/6	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld.	1,000,000	$1	all	30/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	$1	all	$⅛, buyers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	$1	all	23/-	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	$10	all	$94, buyers	7 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.85, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$129	
Luson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$37½	
Steamship Companies.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	$50	all	$98	5 p.c
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$19, buyers	4½ p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref 60 300 def.	£5	all	comb. $184 pref. $67, sel. def. $90, sel.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	4,047,610	£1	a l	87/-	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$39½, sellers	4⅓ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$3½, buyers	7½ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6½	7⅓ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	20,000	$10	all	$63, buyers	9 p.c
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$16½	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200.	Tls 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853. Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
F. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
2/-£1,500,000, at—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office:—Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,210,000
Gold) $7,460,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. 184

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kueiyang. Peking: Kuchua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; a granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1076

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 4,150,000

President: Kazuyoshi Yagiu, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq

Directors.

Ietoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Choribon, Cheshan, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

T. KIKUCHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [1139

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,943,000 (£1,662,000)
Reserve Fund ... ... Fl. 7,777,750 (£648,100)

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Head Agency: Batavia.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Williams Deacons Bank.
Swiss Bankverein.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [12

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital $1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [758

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